SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

TRIBAL CONSULTATION SUMMIT

Transcript of Proceedings January 15, 2008 at 9:10 a.m.

PRESENT:

Cathy Glidden, Surface Transportation Board Randy Withrow, Louis Berger Group Dave Bibler, Louis Berger Group Herb Jones, DM&E Railroad Ian Ritchie, Forest Service Jim Whitted, Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Alan Stanfill, HDR Engineering Doug Jackson, HDR Engineering Melissa Lundberg, HDR Engineering Curley Youpee, Ft. Peck, Assiniboine & Sioux Elgin Crows Breast, 3 Affiliated Tribes JoAnn White, Northern Arapaho Pamela Halverson, Lower Sioux Community Robert Campbell, Santee Sioux Erin Salisbury, SWCA Gary Smith, BLM Waste'win Young, Standing Rock Paige Olson, South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office Charlie Spotted Tail, Rosebud Sioux Tribe James Kangas, Bureau of Reclamation Cindy Larom, Bureau of Reclamation Gary Robinette, Ponca Tribe of Nebraska Debbie Robinette, Ponca Tribe of Nebraska Joyce Whiting, Oglala Sioux Faith Spotted Eagle, Yankton Sam Allen, Flandreau Santee Sioux Conrad Fisher, Northern Cheyenne Dianne Desrosiers, Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate

1	PRESENT (Continued):
2	William Ambrose Little Ghost, Spirit Lake
3	Eileen Little Ghost, Spirit Lake Mike Madson, HDR
4	Tony Provost, Omaha Tribe Amen Sheridan, Omaha Tribe Alice Tratebas, BLM
5	Scott Jones, Lower Brule Randy Henke, DM&E
6	Russell Eagle Bear, Rosebud Ben Rhodd, Rosebud Sioux
7	Steve Defender, SRST Tim Mentz, Sr., SRST
8	Chase Iron Eyes, Standing Rock Ron His Horse Is Thunder, SRST
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The following proceedings were taken at the Holiday Inn, Board Room, Rapid City, South Dakota, on the 15th day of January 2008, commencing at 9:10 a.m.; before Cheri McComsey Wittler, a Registered Professional Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter, and Notary Public within and for the State of South Dakota.

MS. GLIDDEN: Okay. We're going to start here, if everyone has a chance to get a seat.

My name is Cathy Glidden. I'm with the Surface Transportation Board. We're the lead federal agency involved in this project, the DM&E Railroad project. And we're here today to primarily discuss a work plan for future and continued tribal involvement in the project.

And before we start I understand Mr. Little Ghost has agreed to give a prayer.

(Mr. Little Ghost says prayer)

MS. GLIDDEN: Thank you. I was hoping we could start with introductions at the far end with Melissa down there and that as we introduce ourselves that we use the microphone for the interest of our court reporter.

If you could tell us, you know, first your name, who you are, where you're from, what your interest is in this project, a little background about, you know, who you are and what your involvement is in this project, maybe spend a little bit of time just telling us a bit about who you are before we start. Okay.

MS. LUNDBERG: Good morning. My name is

Melissa Lundberg. I'm with HDR Engineering from Sioux Falls.

And I will be helping with the coordination of future meetings that we will have throughout 2008.

MR. HIS HORSE IS THUNDER: Good morning. Ron His

Horse Is Thunder, Chairman for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.

Interest in this is my staff tells me this is something they've been engaged in a while and I need to be here to learn about it.

So I'm really here to learn more than anything else and to help, if you will, in the process. Hopefully I can be helpful and not a hindrance to this.

MR. IRON EYES: Chase Iron Eyes. I work with the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. I was just brought on board by Chairman His Horse Is Thunder. My involvement is pretty new. And having just completed law school, I'm trying to learn about it from that angle, I guess that aspect of everything. And I'm learning a lot as we go along. It's a crash course right now, but I got some good teachers. So thank you.

MR. MENTZ: Good morning. My name is Tim Mentz,
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Standing Rock Sioux
Tribe. And I'm here to first of all engage in consultation, but
I need to clarify that. My interest is to make sure that people
understand there's two types of consultation. And I'm here in
regards to 800 regulations, 36 CFR 800 regarding consultations
through Section 106. So I hope you understand my role here.

The other role that we play in this process also is we're the people, if you will, that are in front of this for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe and other tribes and also that we will probably require another meeting besides this because we just now got handed all of these important information documents. So

we need time to review them, and once we review them I think we'll initiate our letter to you requesting consultation under Section 106.

Thank you.

MR. DEFENDER: Steve Defender, Standing Rock. The integrated resources management plan, I handle that area. And my involvement here is working on comprehensive management for the tribe so anything that does affect the tribe does affect my program also. That's the extent of my involvement.

MS. YOUNG: Good morning. I'm Waste'win Young. I met a lot of you in October. And I came in place of Tim. And it's definitely a learning experience for me. And I'm a worker ant for the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.

MR. RHODD: My name is Ben Rhodd. I'm an archeologist and also consultant to the Rosebud Sioux Tribe in regards to not only this project but many others. And I've been involved in this process with DM&E since 1999. Actually 1998 I think it was. And so we're here to follow up a lot with what Tim has said, understanding that this is part of the Section 106 process. And we're here to listen and also to instruct.

Thank you.

MR. EAGLE BEAR: My name is Russell Eagle Bear, and I'm the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. And I guess under Section 106 I am involved. That's my involvement.

MR. HENKE: My name is Randy Henke. I'm the vice president in charge of the PRB Project for the DM&E Railroad. I came here about just short of two years ago and obviously have been engaged in all facets of the design and construction and the permitting and the 106 process to get us to a position where we can actually build this project.

The HDR team that's in the room here all work directly for me in one way or another, but it's obviously very much a team involvement with all of these different facets of a project to try to pull it together. So I'm here to represent the DM&E and answer any questions that may come up.

MR. HERB JONES: I'm Herb Jones, government affairs director with the DM&E Railroad and serve as the tribal liaison. My background, I'm a native South Dakotan, lived in the Washington, D.C. area for about 10 years, served as the Department of Energy's Direct Deputy Assistant Secretary for Intergovernmental Affairs, which included tribal affairs and came on with the DM&E Railroad about three years ago and have worked federal, state, and tribal issues since coming on board.

I look forward to working with you here and in future meetings too. And I'm assuming we will have future meetings to get us through this process.

The one thing I would like to say, just if there's a little bit of background history that would be helpful, I know some folks are fairly new to this, but the process has been

around -- I think something like 10 years ago next month the DM&E applied to the STB for permission for authority to build and expand its existing railroad.

The railroad at that time, the DM&E, ran from Rapid City to the Mississippi River in Minnesota. And the plan was to somehow bring the line from the South Dakota line in the end into the Powder River Basin in Wyoming near Gillette. A number of alternative options were available that would take you into the Powder River Basin. Some went around the northern end of the Black Hills. Some went through the Black Hills. Some went around the southern Black Hills.

There were numerous public meetings on the -- in the process conducted by the Surface Transportation Board. There were numerous tribal meetings, numerous general public meetings. In the end the course that the STB ended up authorizing is one that doesn't go into the current Black Hills. It goes around south of the Black Hills. And it doesn't go into current reservation land the way it's designed.

Just so you know, there were plans that had that going in all different places, and there was input, important input from the tribes. For instance, one of those routes would have gone closer to Red Shirt there, and they went to the further west with the route that was ultimately selected. Again, those decisions some -- ultimately six, seven years ago were based on a lot of input.

Since that time the STB concluded its original process, issued an EIS. That EIS was challenged in the courts, and ultimately it was upheld with a couple of exceptions. It was remanded, the original decision was. And they came back — let me get the date here for you because I want to help put this in a little bit of a time line.

The Draft EIS was in 2000. The Final EIS was in 2001. The STB approval came in January of 2002, which was challenged in court. In October of 2003 the court looked at it.

95 percent of it they said was fine. A few issues went back. Those were resolved in the final supplemental EIS in December of 2005.

And in February of 2006 the STB put out its final supplemental decision. That too was challenged in court. And in December of 2006 the Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the entire decision. And that is if you've ever seen it a very comprehensive document and the decision by the STB to grant authority.

That concluded in December of 2006, and last summer the activities were -- everybody was reengaged in this process. And I think the first meetings on this round were held then August of 2006. We had the meeting -- the first one was in Wyoming and then in Pierre and then in Tracy. And then we've had subsequent meetings. And this has got to be the third one since then too. But have been constructive in coming up with

ways to implement the Programmatic Agreement, which is -- the Programmatic Agreement, I think everybody has it. If you don't, I'm sure there's copies here. But the Programmatic Agreement is also one of the terms that is imposed on the DM&E under the EIS.

We have 147 mitigation conditions that we have to meet. One of those is the implementation of the Programmatic Agreement. And the Programmatic Agreement is a great framework but there's work to be done to figure out exactly how you implement that and I hope that's what we continue to have is a constructive dialogue about that that does get us through the construction process.

I just want to say if you have any questions, I'd be happy to share my business card with you. If you want to call us directly, always available. Some of you have done that. I appreciate that. Hopefully we were very timely in getting back to you. But we look forward to working with you. I hate to take so much time, but some people I know aren't completely familiar with the history. Hopefully that gives you a quick rundown of kind of where we are today.

But thank you. And we'll look forward to a couple days of good, constructive dialogue.

MR. JACKSON: Hello. My name is Doug Jackson. I'm a civil engineer for HDR Engineering. I should say I'm employed by HDR Engineering, but I work for Randy Henke. I work right out of the DM&E office. I share an office right next to

Randy's, and I manage all of the consultants that work on the project, all the civil engineers, all the environmental scientists. All the cultural resources staff basically come under my direction, and then I take my direction directly from Randy.

So that's my purpose in the project. And I've been working with a lot of you on trying to finalize budgets and work plans and so forth and look forward to continuing to do that.

MR. SCOTT JONES: Good morning. My name is

Scott Jones. I'm with the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe. And I'm

glad to be here. I'm glad to see that you're holding these

government-to-government consultations. And I've got several

comments on what's involved here today and tomorrow.

And I'm not sure now is a good time to address them, but I will ask Herb, that time line that you just very quickly went over, it would be nice if we had a one-page time line that addressed the major points there.

And I believe one of the first tribal consultations was held in Williston, North Dakota in 1999, and I also believe that a very early meeting was held with the Oglala -- are there any Oglala representatives here?

Good. Because at that meeting Kevin Schieffer talked in depth about developing tribal jobs. Because the proximity of the railroad to the reservation line, which I believe Lower Brule, Pine Ridge, and a tribe in Minnesota, the railroad passes

closest to those three reservations. Within 5 miles, I believe. And I'm not sure if it's current. Within 10 miles of my tribe's land. And I can't remember if it's Prairie Island or -- anyway, one of the tribes over there in Minnesota. And I apologize for not being able to remember that.

But there was a document developed in Williston. It was an MOA. And I believe that Mr. Curley Youpee here to my right will remember that because he and I actually authored that MOA. And I've had a lot of discussions with people, and I've heard it's not been signed. We can't find a signed document.

But basically why I'm here today is not only to discuss the Programmatic Agreement -- which by the way was developed by Mr. Dan Shinn of Burns & McDonnell and Terry Gray of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. I know my tribe commented extensively on that Programmatic Agreement.

And the Programmatic Agreement is essentially 106.

And again I've got so much to say, but I'm going to try to not go on and on and on because there's a lot of you that have a lot to say too.

But the MOA developed things in the event the railroad gets permitted what's going to happen if they abandon the railway tracks? What's going to happen with wildlife mitigation, with endangered species? What's going to happen with economic development to some of the poorest people in the nation, very close to which this enormous project will pass?

And many, many times -- we spoke with the Gray Eagles and other elders as well as some of the elected leadership from Pine Ridge who like most of us oppose the railroad and its permit. And I'm hoping that we can look at a much bigger picture here.

Although, it's essential that the land base practitioners and tribal cultural resource issues are covered and are dealt with in a meaningful and substantive way, there are a lot of issues that this railroad project sat at the table with many tribal delegates and agreed to deal with, not the least of which is economic development for Indian people.

Thank you.

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MR. SMITH: Good morning. I'm Gary Smith and I'm with the Bureau of Land Management and I'm located at the Montana State Office in Billings, Montana. I am the Montana State Archeologist there. And we're here because we've got some public land involved in this railroad project, and we're a signatory to the agreement.

Thank you.

MS. TRATEBAS: I'm Alice Tratebas, and I work with the Bureau of Land Management in New Castle, Wyoming. And so we're concerned with the Wyoming segment. And I'm a cultural resource specialist there.

MR. YOUPEE: Good morning. My name is Curley Youpee.

I'm with the Ft. Peck, Assiniboine, and Sioux Tribes. I'm also

the Caucasian liaison for my tribe.

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One of the things that I think is important -- and I'm glad that Scott is here back at the table again. Last time I heard he was down in Argentina basting in the sun there. But I heard they had a revolution there so I know he's not down that way.

I think it's important that we also look at the socio-economic impacts for tribes. And way back in 1999 we developed a plan that would bring tribes into the realm of economic development, including jobs. So this isn't a new story. That's a long time.

But I think that working with the office of Surface
Transportation and DM&E for the sake of finding parity and
understanding that tribes are in the same world, you know, we
want to legitimize ourselves as citizens of this country in
preserving what we feel is right, preserving national treasures.
Not cultural artifacts or cultural items that pertains to
tribes, but national heritage as well.

So you make that distinction between us and national heritage, and it seems like we're always singled out and taken advantage of. But I think it's important that we understand that tribes seek the liberties and freedoms as everyone else, citizens of this country.

Thank you.

MS. HOSKINSON OLSON: Paige Hoskinson Olson. I'm with

the South Dakota State Historical Society. I'm the review and compliance coordinator. And we are signatories to the agreement.

MR. WITHROW: Good morning. My name is Randy Withrow. I'm an archeologist by training, and I work for a company called Louis Berger Group, which is based in the Cedar Rapids, Iowa area. My company is working with and for the Surface Transportation Board in an assistance capacity.

Essentially among other things we help organize meetings like this one. We assist them with their report review responsibilities and generally help them in whatever ways we can. And I guess that's it.

MS. GLIDDEN: I'm Cathy Glidden. I'm with the Surface Transportation Board, which again is the lead federal agency that is involved in this project and approved this project. I was brought on this project earlier this year -- actually earlier last year now that it's 2008. And my background is in archeology and historic preservation.

I worked in Hawaii for a number of years. I worked as the project archeologist for Hawaii Volcanos National Park, and then I moved out east, eventually started working for the Government and first worked for Federal Highways. Now I'm working for the Board.

And my role here is ensure that the provisions of the P.A. and the MOA, which are basically the two conditions under

the cultural resources aspect of the EIS, 106, 107, make sure those provisions are implemented and to work with all of you to develop some sort of consensus agreement.

We've come up with a plan today, and this plan is a draft. I don't want any of you to think that this is anything that's set in stone. It's just something that we developed as what I believe is a consensus document, but we're here to discuss it and to change it and to amend it in ways that we may need to.

So anyway I really appreciate you all being here.

Many of you have come from long distances, and it's great to see this wonderful turnout.

MR. BIBLER: My name is Dave Bibler. I work with Louis Berger Group. I'm the project manager for this project. I work with Randy quite closely, and we work with STB.

MR. SHERIDAN: Hello. My name's Amen Sheridan. I'm with the Omaha Tribe, tribal council member. And we're here to help support and assist, you know, all tribes here in this endeavor here as well as we want to uphold, you know, all traditional cultural historical preservations. So I'll say about that much.

MR. PROVOST: Tony Provost with the Omaha Tribe.

MR. ROBINETTE: Gary Robinette with the Ponca Tribe.

I'm the cultural resource director. I'm here to help as much as

I can in this process. I have to say I'm also here -- I'm

learning as I go. My background is in business and human
resource.

Kind of like a lot of tribes, I was thrown into the cultural director position, and so every step of the way is a learning process for me. Thank you.

MS. ROBINETTE: I'm Deb Robinette, Gary's wife, also a tribal council member for Ponca Tribe in Nebraska. I'm here learning, and he dragged me along.

MS. WHITE: I'm Joyce Whiting with Oglala Sioux Tribe,
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer. I'm here -- my
involvement would be the Section 106 and also to listen.

MS. SPOTTED EAGLE: I'm from Yankton. My name is Faith Spotted Eagle. I wear a lot of hats, but I'm on the cultural committee for Ihanktonwan, and I'm also the TCP coordinator. And, in fact, we're out in the field right now. So I came from the field where they're doing a TCP for a wind farm at Wessington Springs.

And it's mindful of hearing the archaeological qualifications of the people at the table. It's real interesting to open that up to look at cultural properties from our view because they gave us this map of 3,000 acres and said it's all done, all the archaeological stuff is there. And we're a third of the way through the project, and we've identified 29 sites. So there's -- potentially who knows what more is there. So it's just --

Like Curley said, it's a national treasure at the site. It is just an awesome, awesome site. And hopefully the developers can look at it like Curley said, as a national treasure.

Also we are here to -- my crew is out in the field and everybody's tied up right now with the survey, but we're here to advocate for the importance of that cultural treasure that we have. I'm also a language person so my first priority is also to translate many of these through the language because our language holds a lot of secrets. So with those sites once they go through the language they open up a whole different meaning.

So glad to be here and to represent the Ihanktonwan. Thank you.

MR. ALLEN: My name is Sam Allen. I'm with the Flandreau Santee Sioux Tribe. I'm the economic development officer and acting THPO until we can get that position filled.

MR. FISHER: Good morning. My name is Conrad Fisher from the Northern Cheyenne Tribe Tribal Historic Preservation Office. I became involved in this three years ago and also as being the THPO by default. And so this has been a wonderful experience, not just being a THPO guy but also being involved in projects such as this.

I guess one of the primary focuses that I have is to be part of a team that I've been involved with and that is many of the tribes here in ensuring that there's preservation efforts

- that are being conducted and, you know, it's such a wonderful experience to be able to sit around the table like this and learn from many different people.
- And also that this in my view is a -- sort of a pilot
 project. I mean, this is something that I think we're all
 learning from, not just from a cultural perspective but also
 from a non-Indian perspective. So I hope that everybody listens
 to each other and that we can come up with a mutual
 understanding of what direction we want to go with this. I
 hope.
 - MS. HALVERSON: Good morning. My name is

 Pam Halverson. I'm from Lower Sioux, Morton, Minnesota.

 Dawakton (phonetic). I'm the THPO officer for the past two years, going on two years.

- I'm here to support and to follow the 106 law and protect my ancestors and sacred sites.
- MS. WHITE: Good morning. My name is JoAnn White.

 I'm from the Northern Arapaho THPO, and I'm here for the

 Section 106 also.
- MS. DESROSIERS: My name is Dianne Desrosiers. I'm from the Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate. I'm the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer. I too am also here to ensure the 106 process is followed. Thank you.
- MR. WHITTED: I'm Jim Whitted from the
 Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Tribal Historic Preservation Office.

MR. RITCHIE: Good morning. I'm Ian Ritchie. I'm with the Forest Service in Douglas, Wyoming, and I'm here because the railroad's going to go through Buffalo Gap National Grassland here in South Dakota and Thunder Basin National Grassland in northeastern Wyoming.

MR. LITTLE GHOST: Good morning. My name is
William Ambrose Little Ghost. I am from the Cut Head Band of
Ft. Totten, North Dakota, Spirit Lake. I do attend all of these
meeting as much as possible, represent our tribe in which a lot
of times I've been given full permission to, you know, make
these decisions for our people.

And in order to -- getting back to the railroad, when I was in the service I was discharged while I was coming home. I got half ways home, and I shipped everything home. And I jumped the freight there. For two years I was homeless, and I rode the freight. Good transportation.

But nowadays, you know, that we have this particular binding of us between two people or two governments. I think if we can sit down and have respect for each other -- like I see a lot of them that stood up and spoke. That's not to disrespect all the people that are here, especially the non-Indians. I see some that just sat.

I have started in this kind of work in 1962. I was with Nebraska archeologists who were digging down at Mad Bear, excavating the Reed Village, (phonetic) which had a lot of

artifacts at that time. When the army came along or the calvary they found these people there. Instead of trying to go out and make peace, they started shooting at them with their -- you know, with a gun. So they were making holes in the houses. So they came out with the truth, and they made peace. Tomorrow they said we will come out and talk to you.

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Knowing the people, the calvary, that night all of them crossed the river across to relatives. The next morning when the calvary came out and was going to negotiate there was nobody there.

So what my theory is and my way, we better have trust in you. Be truthful. Don't speak your mind because somebody has told you to speak this way. I'm an elder. I have many years' experience. And each one of you today watch your words. That's why we never use a peace Bible within these kind of meetings. The Peace Treaties that were made during Fort Laramie, none of them were kept. Those are the kinds of things that we think about, and we don't want to bring the pipe out. So think.

Also my friends, non-Indians especially -- (speaks different language).

MS. LITTLE GHOST: All my relatives who are sitting among the wasichus, I'm really happy, and I'm just emotional again. We're talking about our ancestors here. I feel for them. I know they're looking at us right now. They're trying

to preserve our ancestral burial grounds. And I welcome everybody. I just feel good to be here and listen to all what's going to be coming about.

Ambrose and I, our life is limited on this earth. And the young people who are getting educated on this archeology railroad and whatever's going to happen, I'm glad you're getting educated so they can carry on on what they learn to save our ancestors' burial grounds and sacred sites.

(Speaks different language). Ambrose came with a horseback, and he took me back to Spirit Lake. We're going on 49 years. February 8 will be 49th anniversary for us. And I can remember 1965 Ambrose started archeology works with the archeologists. So he knows a lot. If you have any questions, you know, you can ask him.

I have 12 women songs, but I'm not going to sing any of them today because I'll probably start crying. I'm just glad to be here, glad to see everybody. Glad to see Tim. Ron has comed out and Curley. I always tell them that I'm glad you're here because I didn't finish the 12th grade. I went as far as 10th grade. And I can't talk like -- I can't talk myself out of the hole like most of you guys do. That's how I feel. That's my feelings. I'm glad to be here. I'm going to hand the mic over to Mike.

MR. HIS HORSE IS THUNDER: Some of us talk our way into those holes.

MR. MADSON: My name is Mike Madson. I'm very happy to be here today to be a part of this process. I am an archeologist by training. I am from Minnesota, grew up in central Minnesota, St. Cloud area, and have a master's degree in archeology from Michigan Tech University.

One of the things I learned when I was in graduate school is that I know very little, and I've tried to take that with me into my marriage, my father -- being a father, and also into my work.

When I started working on this project about a year and a half ago for Doug and for Randy we saw a lot of challenges ahead of us. And we've tried to design a work program at DM&E that deals with the archaeological issues, the archaeological sites that are out there, and also the historic structures that are out there. That's my main job is to make sure that there is a work program in place and to identify people to complete the work program.

I'm a consultant to DM&E. I want to make that clear. I think there's always been a question about that. But that is my role, and I will continue to serve in that role as long as they'll have me. And I'm glad to be a part of this process to see how the work plan that Cathy has put forward will help us and help you be integrated into our program as well.

And we have an archaeological program that we have ongoing, and there's lots of opportunities there. And I think

we're going to go through those today as well as others. So thank you for having me. And I'm going to pass the mic over here to Alan.

MR. STANFILL: My name is Alan Stanfill. I'm senior cultural resource compliance manager with HDR. Some of you may recognize me for my years at the Advisory Council On Historic Preservation. When the Advisory Council closed down in the Denver office I retired from the Federal Government, and HDR was kind enough to offer me a position on this project.

My role is sort of as a systems analyst. I work with Mike and provide suggestions and advice for how to bring the cultural resource program forward in a very consistent and logical fashion and in a way that meets the requirements of the Section 106 process, National Historic Preservation Act, and the needs of all the consulting parties.

And that's what I'm here for today is to listen to what people have to say and to try to transcribe their concerns and their needs in a way that's built into the cultural resource management program so that everybody can walk from the table satisfied with having at least achieved everything they need. Thank you.

MR. SPOTTED TAIL: My name is Charlie Spotted Tail. represent the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. I am also the director of the tribes' elder treaty council. I became involved and stay informed because of the treaty implications involved with this

1 project. And I'm happy to be here.

Thank you very much.

MS. SALISBURY: My name is Erin Salisbury. I'm an archeologist with SWCA Environmental in Denver. I've been involved in this project since the fall of 2006 working closely with HDR and DM&E on Section 106, specifically with coordination of archaeological field work and reporting.

MR. CROWS BREAST: Good morning. My name is
Elgin Crows Breast. I work with 3 Affiliated Tribes, THPO
Office, Cultural Preservation Office, NAGPRA representative,
used car salesman. I could just go on and on.

Good morning, everybody.

MR. CAMPBELL: Good morning. My name is

Robert Campbell from the Santee Sioux Nation here at the request

of my chairman to learn, grow, and participate. Thank you.

MR. KANGAS: Good morning. I'm Jim Kangas from the Bureau of Reclamation Dakotas Area Rapid City Field Office. I'm an archeologist, been attending these meetings since 1998. I took a brief hiatus. My agency is a signatory to the cultural resources Programmatic Agreement.

The railroad will be crossing some reclamation irrigation facilities in Fall River County, and that's my purpose for attending this meeting. Thank you, and nice seeing you all.

MS. LAROM: Hi. My name Cindy Larom. I also work for

the Bureau of Reclamation here at the Rapid City Field Office with James Kangas. So thank you.

MS. GLIDDEN: I was just thinking that maybe we should take a break now. Sound good? Get to know each other now that we know who we are. Like, I don't know, a 15-minute break.

(A short recess is taken)

MS. GLIDDEN: Again, I appreciate everybody being here. We want to -- we're kind of behind schedule as you may note from the agenda. So what we're going to do is we're going to combine the 9:30 to 10:15 items into the 10:30 to 12 p.m. items. Because more critical than looking at the work plan is making sure that we make it to lunch. So we want to make sure that we end exactly at 12 o'clock.

So, anyway, just to go over the agenda, we want to look at the work plan that we've developed, defining the purpose and need, the identification of traditional cultural properties, and how that would tie into the report reviews and field checks and participation of tribes and the archaeological surveys that are ongoing and that will continue, and the tribal study to research traditional cultural values.

One of the things I guess I want to point out is I think there's two key components. One is the identification of the traditional cultural properties, which would be isolated sites or perhaps clusters of sites that would be identified by the tribes as sites that would be eligible for the National

Register under 106, and those sites are sites that we need to identify as a federal agency in order to be able to treat them and develop a treatment plan with the tribes.

And then we have a second part, which is this tribal study, which would involve whatever -- I guess whatever the tribes will want. We've come up with some suggestions about how this -- what this would be, involve ethno-historic research, archival research, working with elders. It could be any number of things. We could build on the archaeological work that's already been done, that the tribal members have done out in the field.

And as I see at the first part, the identification of the traditional cultural properties would be time dependant in the sense that that would need to be done in a way that it would work with a construction schedule, and it would be the sorts of treatments that would occur in the field by tribal participants.

And then the tribal study could be something that wouldn't be time dependant that could continue on. And then out of that study -- the study itself would allow for a sense of the values, the traditional values of the entire corridor. And out of that would come perhaps alternative mitigation which might include anything.

Some of the things that I think were brought up in the MOA, including -- and some of the things that were brought up today, to assist in economic development, including tribal jobs.

I think we have a couple of things noted here, but it could really be just about anything. Popular publications, support for tribally administrative oral history language, preservation programs, the jobs program for Native Americans interested in working for DM&E, perhaps support for scholarship funds for Native American students interested in historic and cultural preservation.

So the other part of it would be the construction monitoring, which would specifically be activities that would occur in the field during construction where there would be tribal monitors out there observing and being there to see if there's anything -- any unanticipated discoveries that might be uncovered, including burial items, of course.

So, anyway, going through the plan if we could go ahead and get to the Work Plan For Tribal Involvement, that's the one from January 4, 2008, one of the things I tried to do was work to use the plan that was developed by the tribes in the October meeting as a boiler plate for this plan.

And I think you probably all have copies of the plan that was developed in October. It says Tribal Involvement October 9 through 11. So that's the plan that was originally proposed at the October meeting. And so what I've -- I've tried to do is to work with the -- with the railroad and to consider our needs in terms of our regulatory requirements and to combine what I thought was a consensus document.

Now, again, this is a draft. This is a draft. This is something that, you know, I put together primarily with assistance from, you know, our consultants. But it's a draft. It's a draft. And so, you know, it's open to discussion. It's just something that I developed that I thought was a way of getting out what we all want.

In terms of what we need as the STB as the lead federal agency is we have to make sure that we comply with the Programmatic Agreement that was developed for this project and to make sure that we fulfill the requirements of Section 106, of the National Historic Preservation Act, and that we make sure that we involve tribes in pretty much every stage of that process.

And on page -- let's see. We have a B, Regulatory
Requirements. On that page if I could just walk you through
some of the things that we are required to do in terms of tribal
involvement, first is the identification of historic properties
that might be eligible for inclusion in the National Register,
including properties of traditional and religious importance to
tribes.

So this can get tricky because some of the archaeological sites that are eligible as archaeological sites under perhaps criterion D for informational potential could also be traditional cultural properties. So any treatment plan that we develop for archaeological sites has to be combined with

with -- or has to be mindful of tribal concerns about those sites and the fact that some of those archaeological sites could be TCPs.

And then we have to look at the assessment of the project's effect on those properties that you have identified as being traditional cultural properties.

Let's see. A lot of this is just, you know, pretty much the different phases of the 106 process. But I think -- I think the main thing is we want to make sure that we have developed a process -- that we develop a process where we can build upon the work that's already been done so that there isn't any overlap but make sure that you are all involved in the process of identifying properties that are important to you from a traditional, religious, and cultural perspective.

So in terms of trying to do that, if you look under C, this is the meat of what we are recommending that we do. In terms of a process for combining the goals, we have under identification of traditional cultural properties, the recommendation that we begin with, as Curley had mentioned in the October meeting and as is stated in the tribal involvement plan that was developed by the tribes at the October 9 meeting, that we start with the reports that have already been developed. There's an awful lot of data out there.

I think that Mike Madson probably can speak to just the number of reports that have been developed. But it's

considerable up to this point. And so there's a lot of data there. And a lot of the information that was requested be collected in the tribal involvement plan developed by the tribes October 9 has already been completed, things such as photography, you know, background research, just a lot of the -- a lot of the basic steps have already been completed. So we want to make sure that we build upon what's already been done and again not have any overlap.

So, again, starting with the review of the reports for the tribes. And so we have about kind of a three-step process that would -- we thought would work in terms of assisting you with identifying sites out in the field. That we begin with a review of the reports, the archaeological reports that have already been completed.

And I know a lot of you have already received copies of these reports. But what we will be doing is when we send them out we will begin the clock again, the 30-day clock. So you would receive the report and then -- or if you have the report already, we could decide on a time when that 30-day clock would begin, and then you would provide us with your comments regarding the sites that are listed in the report and provide us with information about whether or not you think those sites are eligible as TCPs. That would be the first step.

Now understanding that you may not be able to rely alone on the reports in every case. We have the process

outlined as B, which is a process for report reviews with field checks. So in that particular case you'd have the 30-day review period, and then you would go out in the field and look at those sites more carefully to see if, in fact, they are or could be traditional cultural properties.

And the way that DM&E has suggested that we go about doing this is that we would provide you with an extra 30-day period to actually go out in the field and look at those specific sites that you need to further identify.

And then under C we have a process for tribes literally actually being out in the field and participating in ongoing archaeological field work to identify TCPs.

In addition to the identification of the traditional cultural properties, which again is very much time constrained because of the construction schedule that DM&E has, so it's critical that we identify those traditional cultural properties as specific sites as soon as possible, with your help, of course.

And so we need to as a federal agency also determine if those sites are eligible for the National Register. We need to do all of that before we can even start thinking about treatment plans. But that's something that we also need to talk about as part of this session.

In addition to that, we've come up with this tribal study, which I know is something that was also mentioned in the

original plan, a study that would be encompassing the entire project area. And I would like to make an adjustment also to the wording in the plan as it is under 2, Tribal Study.

It says here that, In addition to the analysis of individual TCPs, this work plan provides for the completion of a stand-alone study directed by STB in consultation with the tribes. That should be changed. This should be a study that's directed and contracted by the tribes. And so if you could change that wording.

To assess the traditional cultural values of the project areas. And I wrote that it's anticipated that the study would rely on ethnographic studies, ethno-historic sources, archival researches, interviews with tribal elders and others with expert information, and survey data.

So this tribal study is something that I think could be quite comprehensive and we would imagine would be comprehensive and would fulfill the requirement in terms of trying to get at I think what a lot of people -- a lot of the tribes expressed were the values of the area, not looking at these sites as individual sites but looking at the value of the entire area in terms of its -- the heritage that you were mentioning.

I think there was some wording about that earlier today, the preserving natural heritage treasure, an area, you know. So this study we would hope would address that specific

concern.

And in addition to that we have the tribal monitoring during construction. And that -- the tribal monitoring would be specific to the actual construction activities where you would have tribes out there in the field during construction to observe what's coming out of the ground, and if there's sites that are identified, then the construction would stop. But that would need to be worked out, a process specifically for dealing with the tribal monitoring during construction. But that specific section is simply for the construction phase of the project.

And then again we have the treatment plans. The treatment plans would come after we've actually identified the National Register eligible sites, be they archaeological sites that could be traditional cultural properties or just sites that haven't been identified as archaeological sites but are traditional cultural properties, and a treatment plan also to address the effect of the project on the entire area.

So, you know, looking at it from the perspective of the heritage treasure, you know, this whole place as being something, you know, that's not just little pieces but a whole area so that a treatment plan could be developed specific to that as well. And it could involve anything. Treatments pretty much involve anything. And I think it's just a question of negotiating with everyone here, particularly with the railroad.

A lot of this would be voluntary type of mitigation.

They've already offered up certain types of suggestions, as I mentioned earlier, which would be scholarship fund, the jobs programs, economic development. But I know Herb wanted to talk about that a little bit. And, I don't know, this might be a good time, Herb, if you wanted to talk a little bit about some of the treatments that you're thinking about.

MR. HERB JONES: I'm going to actually turn the mic over to Randy and Doug a little bit on this front because I think there's a couple of different aspects. And I guess for convenience sake, just under this mitigation and compensation area I think what we'd like to be able to do is discuss mitigation compensation and some of the I think beneficial aspects of the project and what it might mean to the tribal community, things that have been discussed as some of you have talked to me about the last 10 years.

A couple of people had mentioned this morning some of the jobs aspects, for instance, of the project. There's also I think -- there are other opportunities with, for instance, DM&E or with the consultants that I think are worth at least touching base on. And I just think there are a number of things that would fall under that category of alternative mitigation.

And, Cathy, you touched on too people have suggested things such as scholarship funds or other wetlands mitigation -- or wetlands access, something like that. Those are ideas

that -- I just want to tell you from a company perspective and this is looking at it -- there are a number of ways to treat resources, and there are a number of approaches to mitigation compensation that probably make sense.

From where we're coming from the -- how those resources are used is less important to us than that they address the needs out there and address that impact. That's what the bottom line is. So how the resources are used, whether you use the resources in a heavy data retrieval aspect way of doing it or whether you have those same resources that might go someplace else, the important thing to us is that the impacts be addressed in some way, shape, or form and that it be something that I think STB believes is an appropriate way of doing that.

There probably will be a lot of different thoughts about what the best perhaps combination of approaches might be for mitigation and compensation. But, again, Doug who's with HDR and Randy who's with DM&E can kind of go over a little bit on some of the things I think we might be looking at for instance on the jobs front, some of the other construction aspects of the project itself.

And there's one thing I just want to go back on you just mentioned. And that is construction monitoring. It's a -- the term "monitoring" has kind of been beat around at these meetings time and again. I just want to remind everybody when the reporting is done -- when the reports are through, when the

reports are all done, when you've got the process concluded and the report reviews and signed in, you're still not done. You still have all of the construction monitoring to go. And construction monitoring means you're going to have people in the field doing construction monitoring, watching the activity that's going on, ensuring that we're complying with things and if we come across finds, unanticipated or otherwise, that there's a means of addressing that with qualified people there to do it.

But I just wanted to tell you that so as we look at these -- sometimes people look at it and the conversation sounds like we think your job is done when you get done with your review or that's the end of any monitoring activity that there might be. That isn't the case. You have construction monitoring for the duration of the project. And this project has -- Randy can tell you what it would take but approximately three years of construction where we would have ongoing construction monitoring.

But if you don't mind, I think Randy and Doug can touch base a little more, give us a little more detail what that might entail.

MS. GLIDDEN: I just want to point out of course when it comes to treatments that's something that's in the future, of course, because there's a lot of work that would have to be done first in terms of identification to figure out what the adverse

effects are going to be and then determine appropriate treatments.

But we thought we would bring this subject up just to give you an idea of some of the things that DM&E has been thinking about in terms of overall compensation package, if you will, to address the overall adverse effect of this project, which we know are going to be considerable to cultural resources and traditional cultural properties.

So, anyway, with that --

MR. HENKE: As Herb said, the construction plan is basically three full construction seasons. It may extend a little bit beyond that. It all depends on when we can get started, and it's a little bit up to the C.P. to decide when the funding will be available. But for the purposes of this discussion, I guess we should focus it on hopefully starting sometime this fall and running through three full construction seasons ending somewhere in December of 2011.

When we talk about construction monitoring I think there's -- maybe we just explain a little bit. We are sitting down in two weeks with -- we don't have a contractor in place right now. We have a preferred contractor, and we're meeting with them in two weeks to sit down and actually sit and talk through a construction schedule. We have a rough schedule that's based on what we think will work. We're going to sit with them and work on a thorough construction schedule.

So sometime by early, midsummer, Doug, I think we'll have a very good construction schedule, know exactly what we think we'll need for monitoring going into the construction in the fall.

And, again, I see construction monitoring as two opportunities here. One is the -- there's the monitoring we've talked about a lot here of the 106 and looking and seeing -- following a grading contest and seeing what might be on earth when we go through a cut or fill a spot, to monitor that.

We also have a fairly large monitoring group that will be monitoring the contractor. So it will be consultants or somebody monitoring the actual work separate from the people monitoring for the cultural resources.

My guess is in talking with the contractor -- and, again, this is all going to be firmed up and defined. But right now somewhere between six and 10 major grading efforts at any time so there's at least -- whatever that number is there's at least going to be a monitor of some sort with each of those grading contractors to see as we're again moving earth and changing the landscape to build a railroad bed some way to follow that.

Well, also early in the process would be --

MR. CROWS BREAST: On your monitoring and construction you're going to need a certain amount of -- the way I'm hearing you, you're going to need a certain amount of groups, tribal

groups, and you're going to be doing certain projects throughout the whole project? You'll have a number for us?

MR. HENKE: That's what I'm trying to talk through here. There's intended right now to be between six and 10 grading sites. So, again, this is all hypothetical, but let's try to talk about this.

The west yard, which is out near Wright, is going to be a major base where they'll start work. So there will probably be a grading crew working east and working west. At Smithwick, which ties into our existing line and it's an opportunity where we can get construction materials to the contractor, there will again probably be a major site there where we start work and then progress the work in two directions.

And then the same thing up in the Wall area because Wall has a lot of grading. In that first 15 miles there will probably be a crew that starts somewhere near Wall because again it's a place where we can get construction materials to the site and they'll probably grade right out of Wall and they'll probably grade starting somewhere in the Wasta area and running the two crews together.

So they may start additional areas. That's why I say somewhere between 6 and 10. We know there will be 6 sites when we start, the contracting and grading starts. But what I was going to say additionally at the same time we start the grading

they'll also start major bridge construction.

We have 68 bridges to build on this job, and my guess is they'll start at least four or five of those simultaneously. We've got three Cheyenne River crossings. We've got a major crossing of Burlington Railroad and significant ones at -- we've got the Angostura sites to deal with, one of which is a (Inaudible) pipe so we'll probably start that work.

So, again, not knowing and not having worked this out with a contractor but again I would guess somewhere between six and 15 sites are going to get started relatively soon in the process.

And that number will probably go a little like this. Depending on the weather. Obviously if we've got weather like this next winter, the grading contractor will want to work straight through winter. If the ground freezes up, he'll have to stop. So, again, once we sit down with the contractor, come up with a work plan with him, we can define very clearly how many monitors we're going to need to match his construction schedule.

So I don't know the exact number, but it's a minimum of six. Probably more like 10 to 15 when we're all said and done would be my guess.

MR. CROWS BREAST: 10 to 15 groups?

MR. HENKE: Yeah. Different work sites where we are all working simultaneously. To get this job done in three years

you've got to work in numerous spots simultaneously and work towards each other in three or four or five spots to close the construction and match the time schedule.

As I said, the other thing we'll be doing through that process is obviously we have a lot of faith in the contractor we've selected, but we don't trust him that much. So we will have construction monitors out there to see that he's grading the fills to what we said and we're compacting the ground to what we said and we're following the best management practices where we're crossing streams. So we'll have our own construction monitors on top of the 106 monitors to see that the contractor is following his work.

So, again, if there's six sites or 15 sites, we're going to have somebody probably in each of those areas monitoring that work. So whether we hire HDR or HDR hires people, there's an opportunity for people through construction to work there.

The other thing, we've talked at length with -- and our contractor right now is proposed to be Flourames. That's not a guarantee, but that's who we're working with most closely. They estimate at the peak of work there will be 1,000 jobs working on the project.

Obviously the contractor doesn't have 1,000 people somewhere out in this area sitting ready to go to work. So they will be looking for people to support all phases of their

operation. And when the time comes we will obviously try to put people in contact with Flourames offices, people looking for construction work.

I'm pretty sure Flourames will be more than happy to hire anybody qualified. And, again, there will be all levels of jobs from sophisticated crane operators to laborers to support that. So there's a wide range of jobs that Flourames I believe can bring to this project at least through the construction phases.

And then the third element of that, and I think

Kevin's talked to several groups about this in the past, is for

us to operate this railroad -- and, again, it's not chisel and

granite yet, but our plan is to have a base of operations at

west yard, which is right -- it's right outside the -- will be

about 5 miles east of the Black Thunder Mine. We'll have a base

of operations out there.

And, again, our need for people, permanent jobs, is based on how much business we get. So at startup we're estimated to have about 50 jobs in the west yard. That could grow to as high as 80 jobs as the business grows long-term out at the west yard.

The other key significant spot, which is even -- is larger than that is the Wall yard. We intend to use that as a crew change point. So crews coming from east would change crews there, and we're going to try to run as many crews as possible.

And it's all based on being able to hire people, to run west towards Wright with the train.

So my estimate is somewhere in the range of 80 to 90 people at start and, again, depending on the level of business that could easily grow to 150 permanent jobs just in the train and engine side of this business.

So I think there's a pretty good opportunity on the jobs front both short-term in a couple different ways, construction or 106. And Mike or somebody else here at some point will talk about helping to train or find a way to train people to be available and qualified for this work. And then there's an opportunity at some point for long-term job possibilities, particularly with the DM&E.

I mean, we have a significant hiring need over the next three and a half years. And obviously if we hire someone that's a train or engine man, there's a significant training program that goes with it. Our training program for an engineer is a minimum of six months, and our training program for a qualified conductor, which we do all in-house right now, is about six weeks with some in-the-field training.

So anybody qualified that can -- again, you don't have to be qualified. It has to be somebody that's willing to and has the aptitude to want to become a train and engine employee. And we do all our training in-house and significant training programs that go with that for our permanent jobs.

So that's just some little overview, I think, of where some of the opportunities would be as both part of the construction and part of the permanent operation of this railroad.

MS. GLIDDEN: Randy, you had mentioned that there's lots of opportunities for jobs. And some of these sound like skilled positions. You know, in terms of economic development, I know that's something that was brought up a couple times by the tribes, but would you be in a position to actually memorialize job training for some of the tribes to take on some of these complicated positions?

MR. HENKE: For the permanent jobs, absolutely because we have our own in-house training on how we would do that. So we would go about that process -- I can explain that very well. Obviously we can work as a team and talk a little bit about the 106 training that might need to take place so people are qualified to do the 106 monitoring. And, again, that's what we can talk about.

And then I think I need to spend a little bit of time with the contractor and understand exactly what he's willing to do or what we can impart into a contract and have him do for the temporary construction jobs. So I guess in honesty here, I don't have a -- I can't put that to rest right now. I need to sit and work with the contractor a little bit, develop something that he can say then here are the qualifications or here's the

training that he would put forth as part of his contract to do
the work.

MS. GLIDDEN: Yeah. Because I know as part of the MOA there is a stipulation in there about training opportunities for the tribes. And I think that if there are opportunities for the tribes to be directly involved in the work and both in short-term work -- and I know the 106 obviously is stuff that's definitely going to be done. But outside of that in terms of long-term jobs and training for some of the tribal participants, you know, if that's a possibility as well.

I mean, obviously 106 is something that's definitely going to happen. It's happening, and that's what we're talking about here. But as far as those other types of jobs, working directly for the railroad and that sort of thing.

MR. HERB JONES: Again, those are things I think we will certainly work on and work with you on. I just want to make sure -- Kevin I think at the Pierre meeting also talked about those opportunities and suggested that -- Kevin Schieffer, our president and CEO, was at the meeting in Pierre earlier -- or in 2007. And one of the things he talked about was the opportunity for even in those temporary jobs to develop so that those types of things can be transitioned into permanent jobs later.

Again, that's going to be performance based. People, you know, doing their jobs well and all of those things. But

there will be we anticipate very good opportunities out there and that those temporary type jobs might be a good place to demonstrate the capability to perform and then transition into permanent jobs.

I think that's really good. The one other thing I wanted to say, we've got this category that we're looking at here which is the mitigation and compensation and on-the-job discussion. And that's fine.

The one thing I would like to kind of remind people of is the actual mitigation and compensation and whatever we end up with in the end will only be done once we get through the identification process. We have to be able to go through and know what the mitigation compensation is for, and the only way to do that is to conclude the identification process.

And I hope that we can really come to an understanding about that process so that timing of all of this makes sense.

We have adequate time to work through all of these things today.

We aren't going to start construction in March of this year.

We've got time to make sure it's done right.

And I really think that if we go through that process -- and my hope is that I know you've got on the schedule here for caucusing this afternoon, that if we can make sure that that process is clear to folks and everybody has ample opportunity again to offer thoughts on it, that we can go through that process and make sure that that's very clearly

understood, the sequencing of it, the timing of it for reports, et cetera.

Because that gets us to these things where we can have real dialogues about mitigation compensation. Once we know what we're impacting and what the impact will be then we can discuss in reality -- we can get to the mitigation and compensation aspect.

MS. GLIDDEN: We've got a couple of questions here first.

MR. PROVOST: Tony Provost with the Omaha Tribe. My question is, yeah, jobs is very good for our poverty stricken reservations. However, you know, when you were talking about the aspects of jobs being created for site monitoring for tribal folk, now who would that in turn -- that tribal site monitor would be an employee of I'm assuming you guys; right?

So what happens if that tribal employee or that site monitor has an argument with your supervisor on the job site over some Section 106 stuff? Now being an employee of you guys then all the sudden you're terminated, and the process continues.

MS. GLIDDEN: I think part of the issue here is I probably should have gone through the entire agenda because we do actually have a section on dispute resolution that would specifically address that. We were anticipating having a task force developed that would consist of the Surface Transportation

Board and then DM&E tribal liaison and three tribal representatives, one of which would be definitely a Sioux representative to deal specifically with these sorts of issues.

And it would be a basic structure to deal with any kinds of issues that come up in the field so that they could get dealt with very quickly, immediately pretty much so that you --

Let's say you were out in the field and you had a problem with something -- like I know there was some issues with the performance of smudging ceremonies. That there would be a process that the grievance committee would be able to address this right away so that there wouldn't be any arguments in the field. It would be something, okay, I have this issue, and then it will be dealt with. So hopefully that answers your questions.

MR. MENTZ: Could we get a response -- could we get a quick response, though? I think that's very important that it's for the record what he responds to. We can still address it.

MS. GLIDDEN: You want him to respond to that?

MR. MENTZ: No. I want a response to his question. I also would like to know what the answer would be to that.

MS. GLIDDEN: I thought I just responded to the question.

MR. MENTZ: I want this individual -- he asked him a question.

MR. JACKSON: Randy and I both were I guess going to

answer this question -- excuse me. Randy and I could both address this question. As far as the construction goes and having construction monitors, you're correct. I mean, the P.A. I believe actually differentiated, you know, the tribal work that's being done now and they're working directly as a result or through the Louis Berger Group and the STB but when it came to construction I believe they actually gave that authority or pushed that responsibility somewhat to the applicant, which, you know, HDR is representing DM&E in the field. We plan to have construction people out there.

To answer the question, I mean, it's no different than our work planning today. Randy and I have responsibility for getting the engineering figured out and for getting the work plan figured out and working with the contractor. But to the extent that that work plan has to be limited by the process that's been dictated by the P.A. and is required through Section 106, I cannot go out today and tell Mike Madson, you know, I don't really care what site is represented here, I don't really care what your schedule is for mitigation or what the plan is to get that process determined eligible or not.

I still have to work through the Section 106 process.

I've got to rely on guidance from Mike Madson and the other archeologists. And at this point with the process that was set in place I still have to rely on guidance from tribes on making that final determination as to eligibility and then what happens

to a particular site.

That's applicable as well in construction. If you look at the P.A. right now, it's very specific as to what effects -- what has to happen on construction operations if we encounter cultural resources, or we have questionable areas that we're getting into, there's requirements that we shut down the work with, you know, a specified distance and that we go through a process of getting a disposition in the field before we continue to work.

So with respect to having tribal monitors there, they're going to be a part of a cultural resources team that's there working with archeologists, and there will be a hierarchy set up to allow that decision making to be made. And, you know, we expect that there would be -- I don't want to say arguments, but there would be differing viewpoints on, you know, being able to work in certain situations versus being able to have to stop.

But to be honest with you, in construction -- in general in today's construction industry on heavy highway or heavy civil projects it's no different than requirements we get into on wetland mitigation or even erosion control issues that we run into in the field. We have governing provisions that control the way we do our work both from the state and federal level, and they affect how we conduct our construction operation.

So in this case the argument would be worked out to satisfaction to make sure that we're in good standing with the STB and the requirements they've given us. And I wouldn't expect, you know, at all for anybody to be fought over or make an argument as to a particular work area.

MR. BIBLER: Let me clarify something. There are two types of contracts. There are the construction monitoring contracts and the 106 contracts. We'll go over that, the 106 contracts, this afternoon in great detail.

The 106 contracts, the funding mechanism is through Louis Berger. It wasn't set up to that way originally, and we had some problems with it, but it didn't look appropriate to have 106 tribal representatives being paid directly by the railroad. So they split that out. I hope that kind of answers your question a little bit, Tony.

MS. GLIDDEN: One other thing is I should probably explain the relationship between the Surface Transportation Board and Louis Berger. And I know that that came up in a letter that Dianne Desrosiers -- if I said that correctly.

MS. DESROSIERS: That's close.

MS. GLIDDEN: Thanks. Sorry. Anyway had sent to the Board regarding what precisely what the relationship is. And I think that's a great letter because it provided us with the opportunity to sort of explain, you know, what Berger's role is. Because I know that there's probably some question as to why,

you know, if Louis Berger's working for us why are they getting paid by the railroad?

But basically how this works is we have our third-party contracting relationship. And so Berger has signed an MOU with us and the railroad specifying their role in this project and specifying what they are to do and that they work literally under the direction and control of the STB. They do not work for the railroad. They work for us.

They are paid by the railroad. The reason for that is simply that we don't have a budget for that kind of thing. And so we in addition to the MOU, which is signed by the -- was signed by Louis Berger and the railroad and us, there is also a conflict of interest financial statement that they have to sign, which we also have on record.

So just to make it clear, Louis Berger Groups is basically us. They work for us. They work for the Surface Transportation Board.

The HDR works directly for DM&E. And any other of the consultants that you may hear about, SWCA, these other consultants, they work directly under the direction of the railroad.

But Louis Berger works directly for the Surface
Transportation Board, and they assist us in terms of reviewing
all the reports, going through pretty much everything that is
produced by DM&E and their consultants and ensuring that it

1 meets our requirements. 2 So just to be clear, if there's any questions 3 whatsoever about that, please let me know. But Louis Berger is 4 not the STB, but they are consultants that work for us. 5 anyway. 6 Curley, did you have a question? 7 MR. YOUPEE: Yeah. I did. Let me just comment on 8 what you just said. Louis Berger works for you. They are not Office of Surface Transportation, but they work for you? 10 MS. GLIDDEN: Right. 11 MR. YOUPEE: Okay. They work on behalf of your office 12 because you don't have a budget? 13 MS. GLIDDEN: Exactly. 14 MR. YOUPEE: You just said that. Well, let me 15 continue. 16 MS. GLIDDEN: Can I respond to that? 17 MR. YOUPEE: I'm going to jump all over that. I'll be 18 nice. 19 MS. GLIDDEN: We basically have a -- you know, maybe I 20 misspoke, but, I mean, of course we have a budget. We're a very 21 small agency. However, we have 150 people working for us. Wе 22 actually came out of one of the largest agencies that ever 23 existed in the United States, which is the Interstate Commerce 24 Commission which originated late in the 1800s and part because 25 of concerns about the fact that the railroad had dominated too

much and had taken over in many respects.

And so there was this ICC that was created to address concerns about the railroad having too much power and control. Eventually this ICC was pretty much gutted. And so we are now the Surface Transportation Board. And our primary role is to ensure interstate commerce, that interstate commerce occurs unhindered.

And, of course, one of the things that we need to do, however, in ensuring that is to address environmental concerns and tribal issues. As far as the budget issue is concerned is simply that we could do the work -- the way our regulations work is that we could do the work, but we simply have such a small staff that we encourage the railroad to hire -- we encourage the railroad to get third-party contractors in order to assist in doing the work. And so that's kind of how it works.

MR. HIS HORSE IS THUNDER: In other words, you're telling the railroad, look, we've only got limited staff, it's going to take us 10 years to get this done unless you put forward money too so that we can have consultants, contractors to get the job done?

MS. GLIDDEN: Exactly.

MR. HIS HORSE IS THUNDER: Okay.

MR. YOUPEE: Well, I don't want to go too far on this, but I think that Louis Berger apparently has some qualifications in dealing with tribes and understanding of that trust

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     relationship between tribes and the Federal Government. There's
 2
     some -- at least some understanding there; right, Randy?
 3
               MR. HENKE: Well, how do we get to Louis Berger?
 4
     put out a qualification. The STB looked at it, and generally we
 5
     picked who we thought was most qualified and knew this business.
 6
     That's how they ended up where they are.
 7
               MR. YOUPEE:
                            In terms of 106? In terms of working
 8
     with tribes?
                   In terms of what as far as your criteria?
 9
                             They had to be pre-qualified by the STB
               MR. JACKSON:
10
     to do the type of work. We chose three or four firms through a
     pre-qualified list, go through a --
11
12
               MR. YOUPEE: Pre-qualified like for what?
13
               MR. JACKSON: Pre-qualified to do consultation or work
14
     as a third-party contractor through the STB.
15
                            We have a list of contractors, you know,
               MS. GLIDDEN:
16
     that we use, and Louis Berger is one of those contractors.
17
               MR. YOUPEE: Okay.
                                   So they had worked with tribes
     before this project, numerous tribes?
18
19
               MS. GLIDDEN: Well, I think it's probably -- there
20
     probably aren't very many consultants that have worked with this
21
     number of tribes on this large of a project. I think that this
22
     project is -- and I think that somebody had mentioned that it's
23
     kind of a pilot project. I don't know. Conrad had mentioned
     that.
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This is unusual. It's an unusually large and

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complicated project, and I don't think that there are many consultants anywhere in the country -- I've worked with many consultants myself -- that have worked with this number of degree of tribes.

So it's a learning process for all of us. It's a learning process for me. It's a learning process for, you know, a lot of us.

MR. YOUPEE: Okay. Getting back to what I've heard over here regarding jobs, job opportunities, and hopefully those are full-time permanent job opportunities, we're looking at the future for opportunities as well. But and I heard you say that can we memorialize these opportunities. And we're hearing not at this moment.

But I would like to see some type of initiative with the Louis Berger or with the DM&E to initiate some type of package, employment package, employment opportunity package instead of the tribes continuing to stimulate this in mitigation and compensation talks.

Why do we have to continue to lose sites in order to gain opportunity when everyone else is benefiting from this railroad?

We're looking at states that are benefiting. You know, we're looking at progress here, industry progress, economic progress, and yet the tribes, you know, we have to stimulate this with the loss of properties that are important to

1 us. 2 MS. GLIDDEN: Thank you. Scott. MR. SCOTT JONES: Thank you. I was late. I 3 4 I really only came back in to tell you it's almost 5 lunchtime. No. 6 MS. GLIDDEN: Now wait a minute. I've got my watch 7 right here. 8 MR. SCOTT JONES: I'm on central time. Anyway, a 9 couple of things that may be just not minor -- I mean, may be 10 minor, and then I want to come back to see if I can follow up a 11 little bit on what Curley said. 12 I'm looking through the documents, the P.A. and the 13 MOA, and I'm -- the signature pages are not complete. 14 Brule Sioux Tribe signed both of these documents. And in the 15 P.A. it's blank. And the reason I bring it up is in reading 16 this there's things like affected tribes referred to, and then 17 there's things like appropriate tribal representatives referred 18 to. 19 And if the nexus between being appropriate or being 20 affected is your signature on these documents, then I think we 21 need to get the signature issue worked out. 22 Whether that means -- because I know that we've signed 23 them. Now on the MOA I've had this discussion with Randy,

Mr. Withrow, before. And none of us can find a signed copy of

the MOA. But I know for a fact my tribe did a resolution, and

24

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my chairman signed an MOA before we signed the P.A. And I know for a fact a tribe in Oklahoma also signed the MOA before the P.A.

And I'm hoping I'm not wrong on that. But I had found Lower Brule listed, and it doesn't have my chairman's signature. And Lower Brule Sioux Tribe on page 20 of 27, Appendix D, page 15 has Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, and there's no signature. Now maybe you're just going to tell me, oh, that's because that copy was --

MR. WITHROW: That's exactly what I'm going to tell you.

MR. SCOTT JONES: That's fine, but for the purposes of a court reported meeting, that's not fine. Because the term affected tribe, appropriate tribal representative, and other references I believe hinge on being a signatory in some cases to these agreements. And if it doesn't hinge upon that, we need to clarify what it hinges upon.

And I know that that may be creating a side argument here but go ahead, Cathy, and then I'm going to move on to something else.

MS. GLIDDEN: Well, there is a signed page -- as I understand it, and, of course, I've recently been involved in this project, but Lower Brule signed at a later date so that signature page was actually added at a later date and that's why it's not a part of the original set of signatures.

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               MR. SCOTT JONES: And I'm going to tell you why.
 2
     Vickie Rutson (phonetic) may disagree because we submitted the
     signature, and it got lost somewhere.
 3
 4
               MS. GLIDDEN: Could very well have been.
 5
               MR. SCOTT JONES: And I'm back to the MOA, which is
 6
     going to be the basis of some of our discussions of
 7
     nonmonitoring job development --
 8
               MS. GLIDDEN: Scott, I think that one of the things we
 9
     could do is actually go through the MOA. Would that be a good
10
     idea?
11
               MR. SCOTT JONES:
                                 Right now?
12
               MS. GLIDDEN: Right now.
13
               MR. SCOTT JONES: Sure. And let me just say this.
                                                                    As
14
     far as I know, only two tribes signed it.
15
               MS. GLIDDEN:
                             The MOA?
16
               MR. SCOTT JONES: Uh-huh. And so I'm just going to
17
     suggest that you recirculate that document.
18
               MS. GLIDDEN: Recirculate for signature?
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               MR. SCOTT JONES: For signature so that we can get
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     everybody that has objected to the railroad or whatever for
21
     whatever reason -- you know, my tribe respectfully opposed the
22
     railroad for a lot of cultural and environmental reasons that we
23
     can get on-line those tribes that are now willing to sign the
24
     MOA.
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And I'm willing to jump to the MOA because number

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1 13 --

MS. GLIDDEN: Does everyone have a copy of the MOA that they can turn to? Everybody know what that document is? It's not the P.A. It's a separate document. There's copies on the table if people don't have copies.

One of the things -- in my opinion, I think that the MOA, because it's a condition, you know, in my mind that's something that we have to comply with, whether or not there's a signed copy or not.

MR. SCOTT JONES: Except that the MOA itself refers to signature. Specifically that if you're not a signatory to this document -- and I helped architect it as well as Curley, and there was input from others.

There was a reason we put in here -- provision number 1 under stipulation states, The provision of this MOA that expressly addresses the rights and duties and obligation of and to signatory tribes shall not be binding upon or enforceable by an entity not a party to this agreement.

And whatever it says in the FEIS, I believe that this is the overriding statement in the relationship of us being able to realize those things outlined in the MOA or not being able to realize them.

And I think that the signing of these documents needs to be concluded. And I don't want to eat up a bunch of time.

MS. GLIDDEN: No. I think it's an important point.

What

1 MR. SCOTT JONES: Because I'd rather get to the meat 2 of we should be able to access. And I'm confused -- if we can 3 jump ahead, since you've conceded we need to get the signatories 4 down or people can refuse to sign it. And once they've refused 5 to sign it they cannot -- and there's a big reason. 6 If you refuse to sign the MOA, you can't come in and 7 object to the MOA amongst those that signed it. At the same 8 time being a signatory to this MOA does not preclude you from 9 signing your own tribe's agreement with the railroad. 10 MS. GLIDDEN: Right. 11 MR. SCOTT JONES: So in the instance of one of the 12 tribes being able to develop an employment agreement separate from everybody else, this MOA does not preclude that from 13 14 happening. 15 MS. GLIDDEN: Okay. Melissa, can you add that -- the 16 MOA issue, can you add that up there to our bulletin board 17 there? 18 MS. LUNDBERG: Yep. 19 MS. GLIDDEN: Thank you. And also an economic 20 development packet. 21 MR. SCOTT JONES: I would like to --22 MR. YOUPEE: Economic development stimulus. 23 MS. GLIDDEN: Economic development stimulus. Okay. 24 MR. SCOTT JONES: I would like to ask just for

clarification, what does mitigation and compensation mean?

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1 is compensation relating to here?

2 MS. GLIDDEN: Can you tell me what you're referring to specifically?

MR. SCOTT JONES: The agenda.

MS. GLIDDEN: Okay. As we were looking through this, you know, this plan, this treatment plan, one of the things I think that we were looking at was that we obviously once we've identified the traditional cultural properties that we have to look at treatments. We have to develop treatment plans, and that's part of the 106 process.

So as part of that treatment plan we would develop some potential mitigation measures. And so in my mind we would have, let's say, mitigation or treatments that would deal specifically with properties that have been identified in the field with TCPs, and that would be obviously developed by the tribes, whatever those treatments would be.

MR. SCOTT JONES: Okay. And the compensation is the discussion we have yet to have on what would frame appropriate compensation.

MS. GLIDDEN: Exactly.

MR. SCOTT JONES: All right. Moving on. I get it.

Number 13 under the MOA on page 6 says, DM&E and the signatory

tribes will work together to develop an active recruitment and

training program for the employment of Indian people of the

signatory tribes outside the monitoring program in carrying out

construction activities in the building of the railroad in the event the appropriate agencies permit a route to be constructed. In the event DM&E obtains this authority to construct a rail line, the DM&E will identify and recruit qualified personnel from the signatory tribes for long-term employment and contract opportunities for qualified American-Indian contractors.

There's two pieces to that. One is the active recruitment and training for the employment of Indian people. And when we wrote it, correct me if I'm wrong, Curley, what we had envisioned was the first step being that there would be a recruitment and training program that would get our people ready to step up to the plate for the second piece of that, which is to become qualified personnel for long-term employment and contract opportunity as American-Indian contractors.

That section -- and I -- at the time I really relied on Curley who has extensive TERO, Tribal Employment Rights Office, experience. That really needs to be fleshed out somehow. Now there's a lot of other things that need to be fleshed out, and we can go through all of them. And I hope we do.

But we were talking about employment, and I just wanted to make sure that when we're talking about employment as a monitor on the ground or as a construction monitor that's monitoring how construction's going that we weren't going to get confused with this whole other notion of employment which means

- that the railroad is going to actively talk to tribal governments, tribal representation, actively develop training and recruitment programs, identifying jobs available, entry level, mid-level, high-level, et cetera, and actively help our people -- the poorest places in the country, by the way, active help our people get ready to become qualified personnel for long-term employment and contract opportunities.

 So that's a point that I didn't want it to get confused with the whole other employment opportunities of
- MS. GLIDDEN: You're exactly right. They're entirely different types of employment.
 - MR. SCOTT JONES: And I just want to make sure, Cathy?
- 14 MS. GLIDDEN: Yes.

monitoring out in the field --

- MR. SCOTT JONES: I can call you Cathy?
- 16 MS. GLIDDEN: Of course. Please do.
 - MR. SCOTT JONES: I just want to make sure that that doesn't get lost in the woodwork. Because we're talking about the life of the railroad here. Employment opportunities for over the life of the railroad for Indian people. And we're talking about providing the chance for our people to get training.

In fact, at one time I asked Kevin Schieffer for a trust account in the form of a million dollars to purchase a van, vans that would help tribal people get to their place of

employment, would help tribal people get their tool belts, would help them establish a training program. Now whether this ever made it into the formal record or not, I have no idea. But, again, we're talking about zero economic ability in some of our tribal communities, zero economic abilities. No cash in the pocket. No check in the mail. Only the money there, and in some cases not even that to buy your family a meal, basic necessities, basic, basic, basic necessities.

So at that point -- and when we talked about it -- of course, Kevin's very smart. He never committed totally. But he liked the idea. I remember he said that. That's a good idea he said, but he never committed to it. So anyway I'm not going to belabor it because I know we have a lot of other things to go through in the MOA.

But for me the real proof of the -- the second half of the proof of the other side of the cultural preservation and engaging us meaningfully is employment, recruitment, training, and job opportunities for Indian people.

Thanks.

MS. GLIDDEN: Melissa, can you add that to the board right now? Just go ahead and write that up. Maybe right underneath the other one in big blocks because that's clearly an issue. Jobs. Jobs.

MR. SCOTT JONES: And contracts for American-Indian contractors.

1 MS. GLIDDEN: Okay. Jobs and contracts for Native --2 American-Indian contractors; correct? All right. 3 The signature for the local Sioux Tribe, Oh, yeah. 4 the P.A. signature is added as Appendix C. And it is there 5 dated 6-9-05 and signed by Michael Jandreau? 6 MR. SCOTT JONES: We have to do another resolution and 7 sign it again. 8 MS. GLIDDEN: Yeah. We didn't -- I don't know why 9 exactly, but you're correct. There were not very many tribes 10 that signed on. In fact, you're the only tribe right now who 11 has participated -- of the signatories that has participated in 12 this set of meetings. So having you here is really --13 MR. SCOTT JONES: Can you say that again? 14 MS. GLIDDEN: You're the only tribal signatory -- the 15 only tribe basically that's -- who has signed this Programmatic 16 Agreement that has attended these meetings. 17 MR. SCOTT JONES: You mean this meeting? MS. GLIDDEN: Any of the meetings since we initiated 18 19 this process. We had -- the other signatories were -- the 20 Pawnee Nation of Winnebago, Tribe of Nebraska, and what was the 21 other one? The -- wait a minute. There was one other. There 22 were three. 23 MS. HALVERSON: Lower Sioux never signed. 24 MS. GLIDDEN: Okay. The Pawnee Nation of Oklahoma and

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the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska.

1 MR. SCOTT JONES: And then Lower Brule. 2 MS. GLIDDEN: Yeah. MR. SCOTT JONES: I think that that's really important 3 4 that that -- the nexus of this discussion kind of hinges on how you're interfacing with the tribes, and that is -- granted, it's 5 6 in the FEIS, it's in the record of decision, blah-blah, 7 but, I mean, you -- this is what was worked out as how we 8 interface on these issues. And you don't have all the 9 signatures. So -- already agreed you're going to --10 MR. SCOTT JONES: I think it's important -- again, 11 there are references to affected tribes and appropriate tribal 12 representatives, and let me look at the definitions here. 13 MS. GLIDDEN: Okay. Scott, if I could -- just on the 14 interest of --15 MR. SCOTT JONES: Time? 16 MS. GLIDDEN: And I know this is an important point, 17 but can we go ahead and agree to discuss this in some detail tomorrow during the discussion period? Because there will be 18 19 plenty of time for that. 20 MR. SCOTT JONES: Yes. Or I'll look at the 21 definitions and come back and in brief form address it on the 22 record for you. 23 MS. GLIDDEN: Just look at the agenda. We do have an opportunity tomorrow to have an open discussion which would be 24

between 9 and 12 and in which we can talk about any kinds of

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issues, concerns we may have about this work plan, including the P.A. issue.

Who has a question?

MR. EAGLE BEAR: Yeah. I guess I just wanted to quick comment. Scott brought up a point about signatory and the authority that they have.

From what I'm hearing is, you know, if any tribes that didn't sign, they can't come back after the fact and object to this MOA. Now I don't know how you're going to hold this from this day forward. Are you going to expect a consensus from all the tribes' signature on this MOA? Or are you going to go with one or two tribes that signed and you're going to work with them?

And if we come as a nonsignatory, then where do we play? What role do we play? I guess if this is going to be discussed tomorrow, that's fine too. But it was an issue that was brought up. It created a question for me. And I want clarification.

MS. GLIDDEN: Melissa, can you make a note of that so we can address that tomorrow?

MS. LUNDBERG: Yep.

MS. GLIDDEN: Thank you. I just want to go through the rest of the agenda and the rest of the work plan so we can get through that. And then we're going to go ahead and take a break for lunch.

We also have a process for project training which we think is really critical so that prior to initiation of the field work we would host -- the board would host a number of training sessions.

MR. EAGLE BEAR: Excuse me. I have another question.

I know you're going -- I kind of came back in the meeting late,
but I'm assuming you're going through the Work Plan For Tribal
Involvement right now?

MS. GLIDDEN: I'm sorry. Yes. Let's get back to the Work Plan For Tribal Involvement and page 5.

MR. EAGLE BEAR: Okay. And I have a question, and I'm assuming that you've already -- you have discussed the treatment plan. And maybe the question was already asked.

Going back to the mitigation measures such as tribal ceremonies for those sites that cannot be avoided should be conducted in a phase approached to meet the project construction schedule. And then it kind of outlines the treatments to address adverse effects to sites that cannot be avoided could include but would not be limited to. And I think this is where jobs were mentioned.

Could you clarify this now?

MS. GLIDDEN: As far as the types of treatment plans?

MR. EAGLE BEAR: Well, going back to sites that can not be avoided.

MS. GLIDDEN: Well, we have a -- and, of course, the

engineers can talk more specifically to this, but we have a route right now that's been laid out through the NEPA process basically, and there are a number of other alternatives were looked at. And the route was moved in certain cases based on input from tribes to address sites that are significant.

But obviously some sites are not going to be -- we're not going to be able to avoid them. And so there may be TCPs in the way of where the railroad's going to be constructed. And so obviously that's going to be an adverse effect on those sites. And so the treatment plan would address how those sites would be -- you know, would be treated. And that would be up to the tribes.

I mean, obviously archeologists like to dig up sites, you know. They like to do data recovery. And that's one option. But there might be other options like performing ceremonies or -- I don't know. It could be anything. And we were just throwing out some ideas here, but it would really be up -- I think up to the tribes to decide, you know, precisely how those sites would be treated.

MR. EAGLE BEAR: Okay. I guess -- again, Scott brought up a good issue that it's in the MOA. But then now if we can't -- a site that cannot be avoided in the work plan is -- basically it looks to me that you're going to use that as a payment for error in creating jobs or support for scholarship or support for a tribal administrator, oral history or language

1 preservation program. I mean, it's like we're -- their going to 2 pay for something that -- a mistake was made so they're going to 3 pay for it. 4 MS. GLIDDEN: Mistake was made? 5 MR. EAGLE BEAR: I don't know. Maybe I'm losing --6 maybe I'm kind of lost here but sites that cannot be avoided. 7 MS. GLIDDEN: Well, I mean, Herb, do you want to talk 8 to that from an engineering perspective, please. 9 MR. HERB JONES: Yeah. And I think I know where 10 you're coming from on that, Russell. And I think that was it. 11 The final route was approved. Obviously there will be impacts, and there are a number of ways that you can deal with impacts. 12 But the idea is to where you can't --13 14 I mean, if the railroad's going to be someplace where 15 it requires the removal of something that was there before, then 16 you have to look at what you do to offset that somehow. And 17 there's a number of ways that you can look at that treatment. 18 It might be heavy on data retrieval, taking things out, 19 artifacts, whatever. That may not be the ultimate solution to 20 it. 21 But there will be unavoidable sites where the railroad 22 will go through. And there's got to be a decision made about 23 how best to deal with that. 24 I want to remind everybody that from Wall to eastern

Minnesota everything essentially is within our existing right of

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way where the railroad operates its lines today. There's an offset alignment between Pierre and Wall for areas. It's still generally within the right of way that we have today. And then from Pierre to eastern Minnesota you're within our existing right of way again. Not entirely but almost entirely within where we operate today.

The impacted area generally speaking mostly is in the new build portion when you go from Wall around the southern Black Hills and into Gillette. That's the area that you would likely have an unavoidable -- we have a route that's been approved and been through the process. You've got a route -- there is some -- and I think Doug and Randy have talked about this in the past.

There is some but very limited wiggle room on what you can do in that area. But that's where we have to come up with STB's answer to whatever that ultimate treatment is and that mitigation and compensation. But there would be -- without any question there will be historical and cultural sites that the railroad tracks will be going through that there needs to be some resolution to that. What is the best way to offset that impact?

I hope that's accurate.

MS. GLIDDEN: No. That was good. Thank you.

MR. EAGLE BEAR: Yeah. And I guess my question would be, for example, if this took place, it happened, support for

scholarship. You know, how much are you going to allow? You know, we should put dollar amounts in there like \$10 billion or something like that, you know. We've got to be realistic, you know. Why get a dollar when you can get \$10 billion.

MR. HERB JONES: And I just think that's where — that's the point I was trying to make earlier, Cathy, is I think what we have to know is kind of in the global sense is what the impacts are. And the only way we're going to know that is to go through this identification process. And to know from one end to the other totally what we're talking about, then we can come up with some kind of global approach if not site by site to what you do to address particular types of sites that you would have out there.

But that's what I was saying before. I think you have to be able to go through this I.D. process, bring that to conclusion so we know what we're dealing with so you can get to your \$10 billion answer.

MS. GLIDDEN: Well, if you look at the P.A., it really sort of outlines it in the order in which things would occur. You know, you identify the sites. You determine if they're eligible for the National Register. You decide if there's going to be impacts and what kind of impacts. And then you develop treatment plans to address those adverse effects to those properties.

So we have to get to that point before we can really

develop the treatment plans because we have to know what the impacts are going to be before we get to, well, a billion dollar trust fund or something, which I really -- I think that's a tad bit unlikely.

MR. YOUPEE: Yeah. But you have to distinguish those two. You have to distinguish those two. The impacts regarding sites, the impacts for economic stimulus. One should hold the other one up.

MS. GLIDDEN: I think that what I was hoping in terms of developing this study, this tribal involvement work plan, is a two-pronged kind of mitigation package. One in terms of that we deal with treatments for those sites that can't be avoided. And one that would deal with the overall impact of the project on the entire area in terms of the values.

And so, you know, I think that that -- that those issues are going to be addressed through the treatment that would be addressing the specific sites that are identified in a field that can't be avoided. And then mitigation for the overall impacts, which would include potentially, you know, the types of things that you were talking about in terms of job training and so on. I mean, we've already got it in the MOA. And I know it wasn't signed.

MR. SCOTT JONES: Yes, it was.

MS. GLIDDEN: Or apparently, okay, it was signed. I'm sorry.

1 MR. SCOTT JONES: We'll say it's disputed. I'll agree 2 with you. 3 MS. GLIDDEN: Okay. There's some question about it. The fact is it's still a condition in the environmental 4 document. So it's there. 107. 5 6 Pam. 7 MS. HALVERSON: You also need to put in there -- for 8 the sites that have been destroyed in Minnesota that aren't on --10 MS. GLIDDEN: Hang on, Pam. I'm sorry, but we won't 11 be able to hear you. 12 MS. HALVERSON: I can yell real loud. Okay. You're 13 talking about the sites that are -- how you're going to mitigate 14 and deal with the sites that you can't avoid. 15 What about the sites in Minnesota that have been 16 destroyed that DM&E has already in the past done? And what 17 about those sites? What's going to happen there? 18 They have to be considered. MS. GLIDDEN: I mean, 19 there were impacts to those sites. Those impacts have to be 20 addressed in terms of the mitigation factor and treatment plan. 21 MS. HALVERSON: Okay. They were surveyed by an 22 archeologist, and they were documented. They were documented as 23 potential sacred sites. But then DM&E came in and built their 24 trestle over the creek and filled it in with a burial mound. 25 how are you going to compensate for that?

MS. GLIDDEN: Well, that's a question that I think all the tribes need to come together and decide upon. I mean, one of the things we've got going today is a tribal caucus. And that will be an opportunity to discuss exactly those sorts of issues.

Okay. We have a bunch of hands up. Whose hand came up first?

MR. HERB JONES: This is on the same question but -- MS. GLIDDEN: Can we get the microphone to Tim? Tim can you talk loud?

MR. MENTZ: Just for the record, Tim Mentz,

Standing Rock. And I'm hearing a number of things -- a lot of things that are dealing with your subject of mitigation.

Russell, they are proposing certain things to mitigate them, to offset or -- in order -- what you're saying, putting a price tag on those types of areas that we're mitigating are going to be destroyed. At least I'm under the understanding that's the way it's going to happen. And they didn't tell you very clear, they're bouncing around it, but basically this is to offset. This is what they're proposing in lieu of mitigation for the mitigation process.

Again, there is certain ones that have signed these documents, certain ones -- particularly the P.A. Just bearing in mind that, yeah, we have yet to sign that. We probably will take a look again, if you're going to circulate it, whether

we're going to sign that or not.

But, again, my point, one of the points I wanted to raise was some of those areas out there in knowing that you have an established route and it's going to go through certain areas, some of them we can't put a price tag on. And some of the reasons why I'm saying that is because it's an inherent responsibility and something I think the academic side will not understand right now.

Quantifying spirituality, that's what I call it.

Basically mitigating spirituality now. We're talking about that and putting a price on it, and I'm really in total disagreement with that. I think there can be some types of economic pushes -- you've got it up there as far as doing some type of economic structure to address it. I think we better be really clear that we separate that from mitigation or the process of mitigation.

If I'm going to sit here and listen to your consultants, also you addressing mitigation through a price tag, then I guess that's going to be one of the thing that we're going to have to address today in the tribal caucus.

The MOA that's sitting here right now, it's not changed any bit. But, again, there's reasons why certain tribes still have not signed the P.A. or that MOA, simply because of the unresolved issues we have raised in the past.

Right now this whole discussion is dominated by money.

I want to get back to what you were calling the I.D., the I.D. plan, you know, because that's what's going to drive it. And that's, again, what we're going to talk about dollar amounts when we mitigate it. But we're not to that yet. We haven't looked at the whole route yet for TCPs. And in this document it says tribes hurry up and get on the TCP process.

I can understand what you're saying there, but, again, we as tribes would need to talk about that.

MS. GLIDDEN: Tim, this is an open discussion, and the whole point of this discussion is to get your -- you know, your opinions about --

MR. MENTZ: Can I finish my opinion then?

MS. GLIDDEN: I'm sorry. I thought you were finished.

MR. MENTZ: No, I'm not finished. I think the issue that my relatives here are talking about is very relevant for me to address it. And, again, what I'm saying is that for the interest of our tribe, me recommending something back to the tribal government, I'm going to have to really be very clear on those types of levels now that are being established in this project that's going to play into a lot of the other projects when we start saying we're putting a price tag on mitigating certain areas. That's what we're doing.

And not to belabor it. I think we'll discuss that.

And I want to bring this up during the caucus this afternoon.

But, again, I respect those tribes and if tribes are going to

sign on, that's fine. I wholeheartedly support that. But when a tribe does not sign, and that's back to Russell's question of being a signatory, you cannot preempt -- you cannot -- better yet, you cannot walk away from a tribe that's interested for one, that has an inherent responsibility, two, that has treaty ties to the land, that's three, that's within our aboriginal homeland, ancestral homelands.

And now to see -- for me to sit here and see that it's continually woven that if you signed this as a signatory, you're getting all of these rights, that's not negotiable to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe. That's not even a mitigative process. It's not.

And I think the tribes that are sitting around this table should at least respect what I'm saying. You don't have to agree with me. You don't have to even appreciate what I'm saying. But what I'm saying is let's take this back, and, yes, we will talk about this. Because I've got some problems with when we start mitigating sacred sites.

The issues that came up this past summer, I mean, that's a whole different concept of how do we discuss these types of impacts going on to these types of sites that we know.

And I'm leery about mixing money with that when we start talking about the spirituality of our tribes. Out of respect for myself and the individuals that are at home in our bands, our four bands, our reservation, and thinking about all

of these other individuals that are sitting around here, I think that's important for us to come to terms with. Because obviously we haven't yet.

And I respect everybody's interest here. And how they play that out, that's fine if you want to sign. But I guess for the important part of my presence here and understanding the MOA, we will discuss that again. The P.A., we'll discuss that again.

But the biggest issue we have right now is when federal agencies, the lead federal agency, pushes those determinations to SHPO and within that course -- like those documents there that just got put there on the table today, I haven't seen those yet. You're squeezing us on time as far as review, offering comments.

I know maybe -- I know you're reacting to me, but let me just finish. And providing adequate review enough for me to sit here and talk to you about them. But, see, the tribes here from what I understand at least in my limited involvement, we haven't sat and discussed how we're going to put a price tag or mitigate certain sites. And we all have a feeling about our spirituality of what we should be doing correctly and conducting ourselves in that manner to try to make the best decision for our generations at home.

And finally I will say that, you know, these types of areas that you're coming through, you know, everybody forgets

about this. And maybe they don't. Maybe we just don't talk about it enough. But some of these sites are the genesis place, the genesis areas of our spirituality. And for site types to be there in that condition in that particular area, particularly of these areas now that when you are talking about a corridor that's already fixed, there's no way around some of these certain areas, that makes it very difficult for us as tribal people to agree on what's the mitigative approach.

Right now it's mostly data recovery from what I'm seeing, simply because, yes, you're saying exactly what's written in here is that we're going to blow through it. But in the meantime we're going to offset these things with employment, which is really good. That's fine. Some of the tribes' reps, that's what they wanted included in these things. That's fine. But there is going to be some of us that may not agree even with our own relatives. And that's fine too.

But the point is is that when we start putting documents together and the only interest that you see across the table in looking at me is that you need to consult with me and it doesn't reflect anywhere in the final documents, then we have a problem with us raising our issues to that level of compliance to 106.

In other words, you're going to have to come to the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe and say what's areas that have religious and cultural significance? What areas do you deem are

important to your tribe? And that's the discussion I want to get to later today. Or at least we should try to address it somehow. Because it's getting back to the mitigation process.

discussing mitigation because I'll probably leave then.

Individuals here can discuss it, but, again, for the purposes of MOA right now we will not sign that. And that's our right. And I hope the tribes respect that.

And I hate to see this is going to be two days of

And the P.A., because it's not been signed by the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, we still have unresolved issues with the P.A. That's why we won't sign it. But it's hard to sit here, to not be a signatory or engaged in a conversation like this because for me it's a repeat of what the Corps of Engineers did. They exclude tribes. Okay. That's all right. You've got your differences. We'll turn our face. We'll look at this tribe.

MS. GLIDDEN: We want you involved.

MR. MENTZ: I understand that. But what I'm saying is that process is continuing on. And every one of them probably can agree with me that these issues continue to come up with these types of projects, and we need a tribal caucus to decide some of these things, not to have you decide that. We should do that.

MS. GLIDDEN: I agree.

MR. MENTZ: And finally what I'll say is that, you

know, the process itself, if it's not working, you have to prove that you provided an avenue of at least alleviating those concerns I have with the Standing Rock Sioux Tribe.

You have to do that. Part of 106. Part of you coming to me individually as a tribe and saying, Tim, yes, I understand your concerns. How can we assist in the process? Maybe you can't. And maybe we walk away with never getting nothing resolved.

But the point is is right now you've got a document that has a few signatures, that some of these tribes have not been signatories also, and you're precluding us. You're taking us out of the process just by currently what's sitting in front of us right now. And if that's the mitigative approach -- and I would like to see the 147 violations or the issues that came up or what was stated earlier at the beginning because part of that was -- you said one of the issues was this process.

I would like to understand what all came up in the Eighth Circuit Court and understanding that now. Because I need to have an understanding of maybe I'm coming from the wrong direction or maybe I'm not making the right decision and I'm making the wrong recommendations to the tribe. I need to understand fully.

MS. GLIDDEN: All right.

MR. MENTZ: So I guess that's where I'm leading to.

And when we get to that I would really like to address I guess

- two questions I have. But in the point of what we're doing
 right now just for the matter of fact and making it clear, I
 don't agree with putting money to offset a mitigative approach
 to destroy. That's never been our process. It's never been my
 position as a THPO for Standing Rock.
 - And I want to talk about how you're going to put price tags on sites. Because that's what's going to happen. And the whole picture -- and the whole picture we're talking about mitigation -- you can tell me right now that I'm wrong maybe. That's fine. But there is four areas there that you're offering a process, a scholarship and the rest of them to offset part of the mitigation. That's what it is. And that's what Russell is questioning, asking the question about.
 - So, again, I mean, just to be clear, I would like to move on to where we're getting away from this dollar and cents thing.
 - MS. GLIDDEN: Sure.

- MR. MENTZ: Because mitigation compensation, it's a whole new approach.
- 20 MS. GLIDDEN: It could be anything. Anything. It's open.
 - MR. MENTZ: I understand that. But I'm saying what's currently here right now is mitigation and compensation.
- MS. GLIDDEN: Well, it's just -- those are just words.

 The bottom line is is that it could be anything, anything.

1 There's no limit in terms of --2 MR. MENTZ: Thank you. 3 MS. GLIDDEN: Creativity or any thoughts that you have 4 about what you think should be done. I mean, you can't put a 5 price tag on those kinds of sites. Of course not. And we 6 understand that. So that's why we need -- we need your 7 expertise to understand precisely what needs to be done. 8 if it's just between you. Even if we don't even know what it 9 is. If you go out there and do it individually. If it's 10 confidential. It's open. 11 And, you know, I really appreciate your expressing 12 those concerns because they're important. Thank you so much. 13 We need to break up this discussion. But it is 14 lunchtime. We're actually 10 minutes late. So, Scott, did you 15 want to say something? 16 MR. SCOTT JONES: Actually I think Faith was before 17 me. MS. SPOTTED EAGLE: Thank you. Okay. I just had 18 19 three comments here, and I'm getting older so I want to get them 20 on the record before I forget them. 21 One is the protocols in tribal belief systems. 22 I know you have the cross-cultural training thing down here. 23 And I can't remember who mentioned earlier about whether

Louis Berger had that competence to be able to do some of those

things. And I just wanted to share some of the things from the

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field that point out the need for that.

One of the strong beliefs and knowledge and awareness that we have is when you work in these sites you don't use any substances. And we had an instance -- I know the western crew came across that also. But we had an instance when we were in the Minnesota area when our crew was out there one of the arc people was drinking heavily from whatever company that person was from. And the crew was concerned about it. And that's an example I suppose of dispute resolution on the ground trying to figure out what to do and who does what.

And so they were disturbed about it, and the next morning they went out in the field and it was pretty cold, extenuating circumstances and this guy prior to that happening -- this is the second issue. The competence and the time that you do these things. And this is no reflection on gender one way or the other. You take it the way you want.

But our monitors were out there standing there, and the role is not to dig. And so we have this female arc that is trying to get this shovel in the ground, and she can't get it in the ground. And so she's jumping on this shovel, and she can't get it in.

And our crew is standing there thinking, oh, my gosh, this lady can't do this. What do we do? We felt really bad for her. She's trying to do her shovel test and she can't even get it in the ground.

One of them -- he compromised himself because we do not dig. And so he went over there, and he helped her with the shovel. He said, I don't do this, but you should be able to do this and she couldn't do it.

So that's a level of she couldn't even do her own shovel test. So that was disturbing to them. So we made a note of that when we gave the report I think to Mike.

The second thing on the protocol regarding the individual that was drinking, that same morning he went out, and the crew was a little bit leery about that. Because they know the circumstances. They witnessed this before. He went out, jumped on the shovel, and he broke something in his leg. It popped. And then he walked off the field. And so then the crew said, see, that's what happens.

And so those are the kind of things that we know after being out in the field that you do not do that. So that was an actual instance that we witnessed.

And then the third I wanted to say, and I guess we'll elaborate on this later, is that I don't want to rain on your parade with the archaeological evidence, but I probably will. When we do the TCPs we don't use your data, and we don't look at the arc stuff. We take the maps and make note of where they are. But we do it without the arc stuff.

We go out and do it first. We don't want it to prejudice us. We don't want it to mislead us. And we did

that -- we already have a history of doing that. We've done the Missouri River, portions of the Missouri River, and we'll be going from Ft. Randall to Gavins Point this summer. Currently we're doing one.

But, like I said, in the arc map that we used they missed completely areas that are just obvious to us. So your data from your world view doesn't mean that is -- and so if we were to be involved from our approach, our team, we would go out first before examining all of your data. Then it would speak to us. So I wanted to make those comments.

MS. GLIDDEN: Faith, is there any way that you could be involved in the cross-cultural training, given that you've been out there?

MS. SPOTTED EAGLE: Yeah. We'd have to talk more because I don't want to be -- I'd have to know. I'm a little bit leery so we'd have to talk more.

MR. SCOTT JONES: For the sake of the group I'll refrain from making my comments until after lunch. Thank you.

MR. HENKE: We're employing those people. And we're paying for them. And if somebody was out there drinking and it's a concern, raise it to the highest level. We have some very, very strict rules in our company over drinking. And if we -- you know, someone give me the name and we'll sort that. Because that is not going to go on. I can guarantee you that.

MS. SPOTTED EAGLE: We did do a written report.

MR. HENKE: Do we have a name?

MR. MADSON: Yes. I do, and that person will no longer work for that company or us.

MR. HENKE: Okay.

MS. HALVERSON: I was in the field sometime when I had an opportunity to be out there, and I requested the archeologist there to have her crew, you know, not to -- you know, about drinking. And she said she didn't have authority over her crew after hours. So I don't know if -- you know --

MR. MADSON: This is an issue that's been brought up repeatedly over the past several months since November.

Internally we have addressed this with our companies -- or contracting companies that there is a definite need for moderation when these folks are in the field because of many issues which they don't understand.

The training that we're going to do or hopefully will do here in the future as part of the work plan will address that very issue: What it means to have used the night before and walk onto a site that next day. Or not be in the right frame of mind not just for visiting a site but also doing their work. So this will be addressed.

MS. GLIDDEN: Yeah. I mean, the bottom line is we have to develop a set of protocols, make sure that the kinds of things that happen out in the field don't happen again and that your concerns are addressed and we have a protocol before we

even go out there to ensure that these things just don't happen. That's part of this training aspect. Because we know -- I think in a way, though, having had people out in the field recently was in a way helpful because it highlighted what issues are going to be coming up so that we can -- we can sort of be preemptive and address those before the tribes go out again.

So please bring any of those issues to my attention, and we'll include those in that cross-cultural training. So let's have lunch.

MR. EAGLE BEAR: Just to finish up on this, we had a meeting in Pierre, and I think we requested the presence of -- Mike and Doug. I think the head honchos here. They all showed up. And that issue was brought up there too.

MR. MADSON: Yes.

MR. EAGLE BEAR: What happened on that? You said you were going to go back and take care of it. What happened with that issue?

MR. MADSON: Yeah. We discussed it, of course, the head honchos and I. And going back to our contractors, the management of those contractors and letting them know what we had heard from you, from the people in the field, and also telling them that this was not acceptable behavior.

The responsibility that -- as Pam had mentioned, the contractor who mentioned she can't govern what her people do after work, well, that's not entirely true. And we recognize

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     that, that they are responsible to show up -- to do their work,
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     and they have to be in the right frame of mind and have the
 3
     ability to do their job. It's performance-based matter. If
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     there are performance issues that happen in the field, and
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     that's one of them, if they're not capable of performing their
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     work during that day, that will be addressed.
               MR. EAGLE BEAR: This particular incident, was that
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 8
     addressed?
               MR. MADSON:
                            Yes.
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               MR. EAGLE BEAR: What happened?
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               MR. MADSON:
                                   That person will no longer work for
                            Yes.
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     that contractor.
               MR. EAGLE BEAR: I think before we break for lunch.
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14
                      (Mr. Little Ghost says prayer)
15
                         (A lunch recess is taken)
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               MS. GLIDDEN: We are going to get started. We want to
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     make sure there's time for the tribal caucus. So we want to get
     going again. And Dave Bibler is going to talk a little bit
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     about -- before we start Scott will ask his question which he
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     wasn't able to ask. He was kindly gracious to wait. Okay.
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               MR. SCOTT JONES:
                                 Thank you for lunch, whoever, STB,
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     DM&E, I.C., whoever. It was good. I appreciate that.
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               I actually don't have a question, but I do want to
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     just point out a couple of things. And then, of course, I'll
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     probably have to point them out again because we don't have all
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the participants back. But the Programmatic Agreement -- just to clarify, the Programmatic Agreement is signed between federal agencies.

If you look at your Programmatic Agreement, it is between six federal agencies. And some tribes, including mine, fought very hard to get tribes listed as invited signatories.

Why? Because in the beginning the agencies didn't want the tribes to sign the P.A. I think it's important that we have a historical understanding of this document. Tribes were not signatures to the P.A. Only the federal agencies were. And it took a lot of fighting to get us to be allowed as invited signators.

And I might add the Medicine Wheel Coalition, the Gray Eagles, the Treaty Council, were all part of that battle so that they could become signatories as well.

I don't advocate anybody signing or anybody not signing. I don't. That's just bad policy. What we did try to do with these documents -- and, by the way, these documents were not, Cathy, created in a vacuum. These documents did not just fall from the sky. These were created with hard work and people applying themselves in a process that started in 1999.

You need to be aware of that. All the tribes were mailed these for comment. All the tribes were asked to sit at the table and amend them and fix them and bring forward your comments. Here we are in 1999, 2008. By the way it's nine

years this month. This started in January in Williston,

North Dakota in 1999. Nine years later we've had ample
opportunity to pick this apart and put it back together.

However, I'm very pleased to state that we can fix whatever people are objecting to, but people have to be specific.

There is a section, if I can find it again, that's called amendment. I'm on the P.A. And it's on page 13 of 27 or under Appendix D, page 7. Signatories to this agreement may request that it be amended whereupon the signatories will consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14 to consider such amendment. Again, the signatories are the federal agencies.

MS. GLIDDEN: Well, and the tribes.

MR. SCOTT JONES: The invited signatories are the tribes, the Gray Eagles, the Sioux Nation Treaty Council, the Medicine Wheel Coalition, and others I may be forgetting.

MS. GLIDDEN: Scott, if I may --

MR. SCOTT JONES: And if I can just go on, okay?

Anybody on that list can ask for amendment. Okay. If there are objections to this P.A., it can be amended.

However, as a tribe that signed -- that's what I'm representing here. I'm sitting here representing a tribe that signed this some time ago. And I can't advocate or not advocate for others to sign it. But my tribe did sign it, and that means something. Okay? And I'm not going to allow that signature to

be denigrated or belittled because we put a lot of work and effort and a lot of thought into signing this.

I don't tell anybody what to do. I don't say don't sign it, do sign it. That's not why I'm here. I'm here to see that the terms of these agreements are held up. That's why we signed them. That's why we sat at the table. That's why we've been involved for nine solid years.

You need to know that, Cathy. You can take as much comment that you want from anybody in the world, but there are people that need to be given the due respect who did sign this agreement, who did fight those fights, who have been involved and commented and sat at the table and put a lot of effort into it.

And I'll say that over and over again because that's just what you call good form. It's basic inter-governmental relationship building. Good form. And we put a lot into that.

Moving on to the MOA --

MS. GLIDDEN: Can we go back to the P.A. just so I can address your questions?

MR. SCOTT JONES: Sure we can. But let me just finish this, please. The MOA was developed because the tribes could be a primary signatory to this MOA. It covered everything that could not be covered -- there were so many arguments about 106 and 110 and the P.A. can only cover this and that.

So we developed an MOA to cover those things that were

of concern to the tribes or at least tribes willing to involve 1 2 themselves. Things liken endangered species, training, 3 employment, development, the development of our perspective on history and the development of the railroads in the west. 4 5 of those things were built into this. 6 And we were a primary signer. Tribes. We had the 7 opportunity to be a primary signer. Not an invited signatory. 8 Okay. And somebody's going to have to look at 106 and tell me 9 the difference between a signatory --10 MS. GLIDDEN: Well, there basically is no difference. A signatory through a P.A. has the power to do all the things 11 12 that are stated in here that the signatories can do. 13 MR. SCOTT JONES: An invited signatory you're saying. 14 MS. GLIDDEN: Yes. An invited signatory. You're 15 still a signatory. 16 MR. SCOTT JONES: I'm not disagreeing with that. 17 just want to clarified here so we're not off in this vague world 18 where we're arguing over things that really have been argued 19 already. 20 MS. GLIDDEN: Well, as a signatory to this P.A. you do have the power, if you choose to, to go through, you know, the 21 22 P.A. and address your concerns. I mean, there's various 23 sections here. You've mentioned the amendment. Signatories to

this amendment may request that it be amended whereupon the

signatories will consult in accordance with 36 CFR 800.14 to

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consider each amendment.

MR. SCOTT JONES: In the spirit of that right now representing a signatory to this agreement I've been told there are amendments that would wish to be brought forward. I'm hoping at the tribal caucus I hear those amendments in a lucid and clear manner. And I'm just letting you know that there probably will be amendments that we will be requesting as a signatory to the P.A. Not withstanding somebody not wanting to sign or somebody who wants to sign in the future or wants to sign tomorrow or has to go home and --

I'm not sure what they are. But I just chatted real briefly with somebody, and they said that they have a lot of little notes on how this can be amended to better serve the tribes. So that was what I was leading to. Okay.

One other thing I want to make a point about. When we talk about mitigation and compensation I'm not sure of your legal framework, but I do know this: On the Missouri River both of those things have been addressed either through a JTAC or infrastructure settlement and through another legislation called Title 6.

I don't advocate and I don't think anybody here advocates the selling or the purchasing or getting payment for the destruction of a sacred or important holy, cultural, or historic site. But if the lead agency who, by the way, has the authority here, makes a determination that they're going to

destroy a site after having gone through the various public processes and the other processes under NAGPRA, National Historic Preservation Act, NEPA, ARPA, all of those varies things and they still make a determination to destroy a site, the lead agency has that authority. That's built right into the law.

Another reason for these documents is so that at a higher level on a higher plain we can make our case on why things shouldn't be destroyed. And if you continue as a lead agency to allow them to be destroyed, these documents put us into a position to negotiate how they'll be approached, how they'll be dissembled, how they'll be treated, what will become of whatever is a part of the area.

Because, by the way, we're talking about various jurisdictions here, mostly private, non-Indian land, off reservation and federal land. Those two different types of jurisdiction alone call for different treatments. Different laws apply.

So I just wanted to make those comments. And, again, thanks for a good lunch.

MS. GLIDDEN: All right. Thank you. Dave, do you want to go ahead and get into contracting?

MR. BIBLER: Sure. My name's Dave Bibler. I had the illustrious job of doing the contracting for the tribal monitors.

I did create some handouts here. I created a handout that I'm just going to read from. I'm not going to pass that around. Let me start with that.

Let me start by saying that the tribal monitors are different than the instruction monitors. And, like I said earlier, the tribal monitors were paid for through Louis Berger. We were not equipped to do that. We did it. And in some ways it didn't work. And in a lot of ways we learned a lot of things. So I'm sure we'll hear some things here. But let me just read a couple of things that happened.

A series of problems occurred during the last field season when the tribal representatives accompanied the archeologists who were conducting archeological field surveys.

In a word, to reduce the number of problems several actions have been proposed to help remedy the difficulties encountered.

One of the first that I would propose is that we create a contracts group for the folks that were involved or will be involved with the contracting in the future. That would be the first thing.

The contract group will be made up of volunteer individual from THPOs that have working field representatives. This group also served to conduct inquiries as to problems as they arise and attempt to resolve these problems and any problems that continually recur.

One of the biggest -- well, let me go back. There

were two types of contracts that we did. There was an individual contract with individuals and I think we had two tribal contracts where the tribes would invoice us and in the other situations, individual contracts, individuals would send us the invoices.

So one of the biggest problems with this was the -there was no standardized forms. And that would be the first
thing that we've done. And I have some examples here that I can
hand around.

There were also several types of payment that was going on as well. There was quite a variety of pay scale. And that's something that we would like to talk about and make it more uniform and more equitable. And that's one of the biggest things that we'll have to do.

There was also some questions as to the -- well, the standardized forms. That was probably the biggest point of contention because we got so many different ones. Pam Halverson and I did a lot of work together, and she would call in some of these hours' and days' work and then when we actually got the invoices there was some discrepancies.

And those are the sort of things that the standardization of forms and sitting down with folks to figure out how best to do this would be essential.

There was also some problems with check cashing. The checks that Berger uses is from a bank in the southeast. It's a

fairly large bank, Wachovia. But a lot of folks out here had not heard of that. I'm working with Wells Fargo to set up a national check cashing account where I think their Wells Fargo office is fairly close to most of the line where folks could go and cash their checks for \$5 at these offices.

I'm not getting a lot of positive response back from Wells Fargo. I have talked to them several times. I actually sat down and visited with one of their vice presidents. We're still working on that, unfortunately.

Also we had some problems with check mailings. And the mailings were people were moving around a lot in the field, and we couldn't really track them. And we need to do that in a better fashion. We also need physical addresses for these folks. We don't hesitate to FedEx any of the checks out, but when we don't have a physical address and we only have a Post Office Box, that's not a feasible option. They won't do that.

We've also had problems with checks being lost and that's because there was no -- we didn't have the ability to FedEx them. So that would be one essential thing.

We've set up a program with the U.S. Postal Service where all the mail can be sent now. It's registered but you don't have to sign for it. So that way it can be tracked as well.

So with that, I'd like to open up the floor for a few minutes to get some concerns. I know there were a lot of

concerns and a lot of problems. We're working towards eliminating those. But if I can get some volunteers from a couple of folks that have active tribal reps that are going to be out there again come this next field season, I think that would go a long ways.

Any questions? Oh, come on. This was a big problem and a big issue. Dianne? Pam? I heard a lot from you.

MS. DESROSIERS: Well, I thought it went good for me.

MR. BIBLER: Good. I know that's not a shared opinion. That was one of the problems, but when there were problems there was really no recourse for any of the field folks so what they would do is start making calls to folks like Dianne. And she was kind of put in a bad situation. If we can kind of centralize that and create this group, then we can hopefully eliminate some of this situation and make it go a lot more smoothly.

I know we had it on a weekly base -- or a paycheck every week. We may have to change that to two weeks because the company I work for is not set up for that, and that caused a lot of chaos. And we may go to two-week sessions, two-week paychecks. In order to accommodate that I'll work with the railroad as best possible to see if we can come up with some front money for the first couple of weeks to carry folks over.

MR. FISHER: I just had one question. Some of the issues that you've listed here, this is specific to what you're

talking about and I've got other questions from some of the

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On the discrepancy of the wage scale, that seems to be also an issue. What do you propose?

MR. BIBLER: I would propose that the tribal folks where they have it set up that the tribe monitors or we pay -- the tribe invoices us. I know with the Sisseton-Wahpeton they charge what is it -- do you mind if I say or not?

MS. HALVERSON: We already know. You already told us.

MR. BIBLER: They charge \$200 a day per individual, and I believe they pay the individuals 25 or \$30 an hour. So in that situation it comes roughly -- I think it's \$400 a day. Individually it would be nice to pay those folks 350. I don't know. That's something we have to talk about.

I know there are folks out there that are making substantially less. And they -- I hope that they're aware of the situation. But some folks did not seem interested in the money. It was more the, I think, cultural aspects of it, which was a good thing. But it would be nice to create a uniform system where, you know, you don't have problems with people talking and getting upset.

MS. HALVERSON: Well, that's because, you know, some of the tribes the monitors are contracted through DM&E -- or through Louis Berger.

MR. BIBLER: We had to contract through Berger just

1 for -- it seemed better. It's not a conflict of interest. 2 MS. HALVERSON: So then the person -- the monitor is 3 receiving that money because they're doing the job. 4 MR. BIBLER: Yes. 5 MS. HALVERSON: And so we don't -- Lower Sioux 6 doesn't -- like I don't charge Louis Berger \$200 a day 7 contracting when somebody else is doing the work. 8 MR. BIBLER: I understand that. And that's why we 9 need to sit down and kind of go over this and get a consensus. 10 There is no uniformity right now. There are multiple pay scales right now with individual and -- mostly individual accounts. 11 12 MS. SPOTTED EAGLE: The personal contracts work well 13 for us, but we just need some improvements. 14 MS. HALVERSON: You're talking in the wrong end. 15 Talking in the wrong end or out the wrong MR. BIBLER: 16 end. Yes. 17 MR. MENTZ: A question. You were talking earlier about either running it through individual contracts or going 18 19 through the tribe and having the tribe invoice. I don't know if 20 some of us tribes are set up for that. 21 MR. BIBLER: That's what I was going to say. A lot of 22 tribes aren't. A lot of tribes don't want to take the tax 23 burden, and they don't want that. We're not saying that you have to as a tribe. Individual contracts can work, but what we 24

want to do is get uniformity in that pay scale.

25

And since the tribes actually pay for overhead and things like that, I would recommend that they make \$50 more, they get the 400 rate or whatever the SWO is.

MS. DESROSIERS: And that was something that I wanted to discuss within the tribal caucus. Because we wanted to make sure that everything was known. Or, I mean, how we worked it. And that's how we've had it. It's been set up like that.

MR. BIBLER: There have been a lot of difficulties with invoicing, mileage, several check problems, things like that that need to get addressed.

MR. WHITTED: We had talked about having a centralized office where all the tribes worked out of, and that office would actually invoice Louis Berger.

MR. BIBLER: That is an option. That's up to you folks.

MR. WHITTED: It would go a lot smoother. That way our monitors aren't working directly for DM&E or Louis Berger. They're coming out of our centralized office, and that same office would cover the monitor training and the cultural surveys.

MR. BIBLER: That issue's come up several times, but I don't know whether you'd get consensus on it. It's an excellent idea. Yeah.

MR. RHODD: As one of the field personnel that was out in Pierre on the new build, there are several issues, but in all

actuality, it's not that I don't want to bring them up here but
I'm agreeing with Dianne right now that this -- these need to be
handled in tribal caucus.

Because there are sensitivity issues that we need to deal with. There's personnel issues. There's lodging issues. I guess I can bring up the lodging one actually. I mean, it's not that -- well, yeah. There was a discrepancy when we moved from Hot Springs up here to this motel over here, Country Inn & Suites I think it is.

Well, I think the Indians got the Country Inn and the archeologists got the suites is basically the way it worked out. And not that that's necessarily a big thing, but, you know, I'd like to have a hot tub in my room too after a day in the field. So it may seem like a small thing, but there is a matter of equality and parity here.

MR. BIBLER: That's what we're trying to get at.

MR. RHODD: And there are small things but again in tribal caucus that can be brought out and we can work on that --work on those issues. That one is the one that would be I guess you could say most public in a sense.

And, well -- yeah. We'll just leave it at that. Thank you.

MR. BIBLER: So I'm looking for volunteers. Ben, since you're in the field, it might be nice if you would volunteer. But it's entirely up to you, but you'd be the

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1
     perfect person as well as maybe a couple of other folks. And we
 2
     can have our own little meeting and kind of go over this after
 3
     you guys have caucused or at a later date and get this thing in
 4
     place before this starts again so we don't have near
 5
     catastrophes like we have.
 6
               Any other volunteers? Randy, are you going to
 7
     volunteer?
 8
               MR. HENKE: No. But somebody's got to turn up the
 9
     volume on this.
10
               MR. BIBLER: Ben, are you going to volunteer or not?
11
               MR. RHODD: Yeah.
12
               MR. BIBLER: Well, that's a start. You're not going
     to? Dianne?
13
14
               MS. DESROSIERS: Jim. Jim's going to do it.
15
                            Jim, Pam, Joyce --
               MR. BIBLER:
16
               MR. EAGLE BEAR: What are you going to do? Buy those
17
     silver tubs for these workers?
18
               MR. BIBLER: Hot tubs for everybody.
19
               MS. HALVERSON: We're going to negotiate who gets the
20
     suites and who doesn't.
21
               MR. BIBLER: All right. Anything else on this?
22
               MR. RHODD: I quess I do. I want to bring up one more
23
             I'd like to go ahead and just say one more thing.
24
     we were in the field down in Hot Springs one of the boys --
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well, and his girlfriend they were -- they were feeling good.

25

And one of the things that came out that they mentioned was that

we were -- they were told not to talk to us after work, that

they were not to fraternize with us after work.

2.4

And this was kind of an interesting -- it was kind of interesting. It was like it stopped us in our tracks a little bit and saying what? You know.

And I'm not real sure exactly what the reasoning behind that was, whether there was a fear that we were going to bring them over to the other side or whatever, you know, whether we were going to contaminate them, we were going to do what. I don't know.

So it was one of those -- it's, again, in a sense a small thing, but yet it has ramifications as to our working relationship. It has ramifications to the relationship that we were seeking to build as far as being in a trust -- trusting each other in the field.

So it was just -- it was interesting when they brought this out to us. And I'm not real sure where that was coming from, whether it was one particular contracting company. Who was it? And I don't know. But I think this is, again, something that can be brought out in caucus and that we will talk about because it's not conducive to a working atmosphere that is -- we're as mutual assistants here.

All right. Thank you.

MR. BIBLER: Thank you. I'll be contacting you after

the caucus. Let's all get together and talk a little bit, and we'll go from there. We'll set up a meeting or something, and we can start working on the forms. Or at least go from the forms that we have started.

Anything else before I give this back to Cathy?

MR. JACKSON: Yeah. I want to comment a little bit.

I guess we started this process off, and I've grown -- I've gained a great deal of respect for Ambrose and the words of wisdom I guess he's given to us as a group. But one of those things was we've got to find a common ground here and trust each other.

answer to Randy or the STB for how these people conduct themselves in the field that there is no conspiracy here. There is no black side, dark side. I've got a process to get through. I've got a job to do to try and build a project. I've got answers I've got to give. We're not trying to cover anything up.

The only instruction we've given to our folks is that they conduct themselves professionally. And they know what that means as far as what decisions they make in the field, how they conduct themselves in the field, and that's the only instruction that we give them.

The thing about the hotel, I've heard this before. We're not that organized that we could even go in there and

request that somehow archeologists get rooms before anybody else. And then all of those contracts that are set up we're trying to use where the DM&E has direct bill contracts so it makes it easier on everybody to be able to get rooms without having to pay out of pocket.

You know, those are the ways some of these businesses conduct themselves. It has nothing to do with the field work we've got done.

I guess where I want to back up a little bit is that last year when we jumped into the field it was to meet a specific need at which point Cathy and Vickie Rutson, the STB, asked DM&E to hold off on doing additional testing work we had to do.

And, again, from my perspective and I think Randy's, who's trying to run this project, the STB's the lead federal agency. There are 147 conditions they imposed upon us, and as you add those conditions up to the other federal and state agencies that have applicable say on what goes on in this project, that list is about 3,000 conditions that we have to adhere to. And we're doing our best to adhere to all of them.

One of those conditions, though, with the work that we're trying to accomplish here as a group is the Section 106, which has an archaeological component, and it has a tribal component. And I don't get the luxury of being able to separate those two. I've got to get both those boxes checked off and

make sure that I do what's right per the P.A. and per federal law.

And so I guess that's what we're attempting to do here today is that last year we responded to a need to meet some timing of things. And we actually I think for all the complaints that were here -- and I think there were still a lot that was good that was accomplished in the field. Where we sit today, though, going into the 2008 field season we have the ability to affect what that program looks like to make sure we're not dealing with these same issues.

And I think we've missed part of the point where we are today, which is this work plan which we believe is in keeping with the P.A. and ultimately the spirit and the terms of the MOA gives us that framework to at least be able to do that. And I'm hoping that we can concentrate back on discussing a few of these points and build off of that before we go into next year's work season so these things aren't at the front of our conversations here.

MR. BIBLER: Right. That is the plan. So thank you.

MS. GLIDDEN: Doug, thank you so much. Because that's just exactly the right way to I think word where we're at. And I just -- I think going into this tribal caucus I just wanted to ask that, you know, all of you go through this work plan carefully and that you make comments and insertions or deletions where you think they're necessary. I think the main areas that

we'd really like you to focus on would be the identification aspect.

We have a three-prong process here where we have A, the process for report review without field checks, the process for report review with field checks, and the process for tribal participation in new and ongoing archaeological will field work.

I'd ask that you look through that very carefully and see if that will meet your needs in terms of identifying TCPs.

The other thing is the tribal study. That's on page 4, number 2. We've left it very vague because, you know, as I see it this is a tribal study. And it's your study. And it can include pretty much anything, including I think some of the concerns and stipulations in the MOA. The MOA talks about faunal concerns and botanical issues and that sort of thing. And that can be worked into this, I believe.

So, you know, feel free to explore this study in some depth and include -- I mean, you can go ahead and replace this paragraph if you'd like and just put in the wording for what exactly you think this study should be.

And the other thing is on page 5 we have a project training aspect. And if you could take a look at that very carefully, particularly the cross-cultural training, and see if that will address some of the issues that came up in the field. And if you could give us the names of some people that could work on the training from the tribal perspective.

The last thing is the Dispute Resolution Section,
Section 6, where we have proposed a grievance committee that
will be established to address and resolve disputes. And if we
could get you to decide on three tribal representatives that
could be included in this grievance committee -- we're thinking
we should have at least one member from the Sioux Nation.

So we really need to move forward with this. And if we can -- if you could focus during the tribal caucus on this plan, I'd really, really appreciate it. Because we need to -- we need to move forward with this. And any other issues that you may have we can certainly address. And we have the time frame tomorrow at the very beginning for an open discussion.

But thank you. We'll go into the tribal caucus now.

MR. HIS HORSE IS THUNDER: In the tribal study portion of this how is it proposed that it be funded?

MS. GLIDDEN: That's a good question. One of the things that I should have mentioned was that we want to know how to set up the contract for this, whether or not it's easier for the tribes to set it up or to set it up through DM&E or if you have a preferred contractor you'd like to use.

So as far as the other aspects of funding, I don't know if you want to address that. I guess Herb's not here.

Doug.

MR. JACKSON: I think the simple answer is right now it's proposed to be a part of the overall STB compliance process

that the DM&E holds, and we have this portion budgeted right now. So I think what Cathy's alluding to is just the mechanism for how the study gets done. Whether that is directly contracted and set up somehow with a contractor that the tribes hire and then the bills are forwarded to DM&E or whether or not that's a process that the tribes give input on how they want to see the study conducted and then we ultimately contract with somebody to do the study.

MR. HIS HORSE IS THUNDER: You've alluded to the answer that I want, and that's what's budgeted to it?

MS. GLIDDEN: Well, I think what Doug was trying to get to was that we're proposing this study, but before we -- you know, Section 106 is a process. And we've developed this work plan to address further work. But it's also a step-by-step process.

And so the first thing we have to do is identify what's out there, determine what's eligible, look at the impacts, and then assess effects, and then develop a treatment plan.

And this tribal study would be part of that treatment plan as I see it.

MR. JACKSON: Yeah. And then with that I don't have a specific carve out within the budget for that one line item. We have an overall budget amount that's set for treatment and mitigation in general.

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               MS. GLIDDEN: You know, we envision, of course, given
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     the number of sites that are out there and the length of this
     project that there's going to be significant adverse effects to
 3
 4
     traditional cultural properties and values, but we still need
 5
     input from you before we can move forward.
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               MR. YOUPEE: On the tribal study itself, you know,
 7
     that's pretty broad, that paragraph there.
 8
               MS. GLIDDEN: Curley, I left it broad --
 9
               MR. YOUPEE:
                            It's broad.
10
               MS. GLIDDEN: -- intentionally because I can't tell
11
     you what your tribal study's going to be.
12
               MR. YOUPEE:
                            Exactly.
13
               MS. GLIDDEN: So one of the things we're going to do,
14
     we have a Word version of this study. And I guess if there's
15
     somebody in your group that has a laptop -- did you get that
16
     e-mailed to you?
17
               MR. RHODD: It hasn't come through yet.
               MS. GLIDDEN: So you're going to have a Word version
18
19
     of this, and you can go ahead and put track changes and certain
20
     language that you'd like that.
21
               MR. YOUPEE: You're talking procedures. All you're
22
     doing is adjusting here.
23
               MS. GLIDDEN: It's general because it's something that
     would be developed. In the future there would need to be a
24
25
     scope of work developed, and it's something that --
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MR. YOUPEE: But I come from the standpoint of dealing with you folks is that we don't get it --

Again, Curley Youpee for the Ft. Peck, Assiniboine, Sioux Tribes. My experience here in dealing with you folks is that if we don't get it in writing, then it never happens. We just prolong it over and over and over again, and it never happens.

Now we have to go through these exercises regarding the tribal study I feel with the archaeological people because those are your consultants and understanding those areas as they do.

In developing this tribal study you're going to have to incorporate some traditional mechanisms of tribes. Okay?

And individuals as well from civil tribes to help us with a process itself on what we might want as a tribal study.

And collecting resources, finding some synergy for the resources, maintaining informational infrastructure again. It's all necessary. It's structure, infrastructure actually. And right now it's just a paragraph. And I don't see an initiative on behalf of DM&E or Berger and company or yourself even suggesting what that might entail, as we understand it. I know we've talked about this before.

MS. GLIDDEN: Well, I think the tribal study in my mind is going to be a comprehensive study, and it would be something that would be done over a period of time that seems to

me would be not time dependant and that could continue on even after construction. So it would be a long-term project that would involve, you know, working with tribal elders, doing archival research, a lot of the things that you had mentioned, Curley, in the plan that was drafted in October.

You know, ethnographic, research oral histories, perhaps building on the survey data that's collected during a field season. You know, I see it as being kind of a major product, comprehensive document, that would be really important to the tribes because it would have a lot of information that would -- that maybe perhaps isn't out there. So it's an opportunity to encompass the values of the area, rather than doing it in a piecemeal fashion to do it in a wholistic way.

MR. YOUPEE: I agree with most of that, but if you have any thoughts of doing that -- if you have any thoughts of doing that or there's some ideas that Berger company has, you know, some templates that we can look at and some budgetaries to make it real, then maybe we can sift through those things. But otherwise we're just spinning our wheels.

MS. GLIDDEN: I left it open because I didn't want to be dictorial about that, but we certainly can do that. And if there is any tribal participants here that happen to have templates or documents or anything like that, that would be helpful. But, yeah, we can definitely provide that for you. Would be more than happy to do that.

Okay. Anyone else?

MR. HIS HORSE IS THUNDER: I'm going to go back to that same point. Murphy's Law is that work expands to fit the time given. Work expands also to fit the budget given. So tribes are going to want to know on this one here -- at least tribal leaders are going to want to know because you're going to have to get the tribal leaders to sign off on this. How much money is in it?

There may be an overall budget for the whole -- all the work that needs to be done. We'd like to suggest that a piece of it needs to be carved out for this very nebulous thing called a tribal study.

MS. GLIDDEN: We'll take that under advisement and see if we can address that.

MR. HIS HORSE IS THUNDER: Something in the neighborhood of not less than \$250,000. It's a comprehensive study.

MS. GLIDDEN: Okay.

MR. HIS HORSE IS THUNDER: Now another point I'd like to make is this: In the dispute resolution here I see that this committee has one person here, one person here, and three tribal representatives. And you said at least one of those could be Sioux. And so I'm off the top of my head going, well, who are the others that this railroad now cuts through their country that they need to be represented at the table?

MS. GLIDDEN: Again, this is open. This is just a suggestion. If you think that there should be -- have a different makeup, that's fine. We can caucus about that and come back and perhaps even insert language in that. Again, we've got that Word file that you're going to be able to go ahead and cut and paste or put in the language that you think is appropriate.

MR. HIS HORSE IS THUNDER: Okay.

MS. GLIDDEN: Just a suggestion.

MR. EAGLE BEAR: I have one more question of you. When we do the tribal study it says it may also serve the traditional mitigation requirements as determined by STB. So what is that --

MS. GLIDDEN: I couldn't hear you.

MR. EAGLE BEAR: It says on the tribal study -- way on the bottom, the last sentence it says may also serve to achieve additional mitigation requirements as determined by STB.

MS. GLIDDEN: That's a very nebulous, very nebulous sentence. You can even feel free to delete that. I mean, yeah. We were thinking I guess that the tribal study would potentially -- because it's going to be all encompassing in a fairly detailed document that that could be one of the mitigation measures to address the overall impacts of the project on the cultural values of the area.

And so that's why that language is in there about

achieving additional mitigation requirements. But, again, you
know, the language here can be modified or changed in a way that
you think is appropriate or that would work better for you.

MR. EAGLE BEAR: Well, it just raised the price from 10 billion to 20 billion.

MS. GLIDDEN: I'm not sure what that was or would have meant, but something got in there and had a comment.

MR. FISHER: So, in other words, this whole work plan could be changed?

MS. GLIDDEN: Well, we hope that, you know, it's going to serve as a very good template. Because I have to tell you I did a lot of the work on it because I really wanted to try to mesh what our goals are and make sure that there wasn't any redundancy and yet we still would get at what everybody wants.

And I put my hope that I have done that. But, you know, if there's areas of it that you think need to be worked with or changed, you know, we're open to that.

But I think that if you go in there and completely change it, that might not be, you know, what we're looking at.

But if there's certain sections that you think should be reworded, you can certainly -- we were hoping that you could do that. But if there's major, major issues with this work plan, I think it would be best to wait until tomorrow to discuss it. I mean, if there's really major issues with it, you just don't think it's workable.

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               MR. FISHER: Well, I thought I heard you say you can
 2
     change anything you want.
               MS. GLIDDEN: Well, I mean, within reason.
 3
 4
               MR. FISHER:
                            Okay.
 5
               MS. GLIDDEN: All right. Are we ready for the caucus?
 6
     Any other questions?
 7
               Okay. Scott.
 8
               MR. SCOTT JONES: Were you saying that we can develop
 9
     the budget for the tribal study? Was that your response, that
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     as we define the terms of the tribal study were you affirming
11
     that we can be developing a budget to meet those terms that we
12
     develop?
13
               MS. GLIDDEN: Well, the contracting aspect, the money
14
     aspect is stuff that STB doesn't get involved in. So that would
15
     be something that would be worked out directly with DM&E.
16
               MR. SCOTT JONES: And that would be you two gentlemen?
17
     Just you two?
18
                           Well, I got a boss and a --
               MR. HENKE:
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               MR. SCOTT JONES: But you would be the contacts.
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               MR. HENKE:
                           Yeah. What I heard from Curley and what I
21
     thought Cathy agreed to is I thought we would at least flesh out
22
     some type of scope of work and an estimated budget that we would
23
     give the them. That's what I thought I heard.
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               MS. GLIDDEN: Yeah. The first thing we have to do is
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     have a scope of work and we have to send that around and
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everyone has to agree with it. So it's obviously not cart blanche here.

MR. SCOTT JONES: Why not?

MS. GLIDDEN: I don't have that credit card anymore.

MR. EAGLE BEAR: Just like these gentlemen having to answer to their bosses and their board, we have to answer to our tribal government too. And then if we come up with a budget, you know, tribal government might say, hey -- so, I mean, that negotiating that portion we might have to send our leaders to negotiate with his boss and his board.

MR. HENKE: Yep. Exactly.

MS. GLIDDEN: Again, we're dealing with a process.

You know, again, identification is the first part of that. And that's going to take some time to get out -- get the tribes out in the field or to get the tribes the reports and provide feedback. And then we have to determine -- our agency has to determine if these sites are eligible as traditional cultural properties or if they're eligible under other criteria. And then we move forward, you know, with that process. And so it's a bit premature to be talking about, you know, budgets involving the study.

MR. EAGLE BEAR: Well, you've got to be realistic, you know, and, you know, certainly down the road if it comes to that, somebody's going to have to cough up some money. And we kind of want to know ahead of time how do we follow that

1 procedure? Who do we negotiate with? What do we do? 2 think it's in the back of our minds. MS. GLIDDEN: In terms of the contracting issues. 3 4 Dave, can you address that, please. 5 MR. SCOTT JONES: And I'd like to finish whenever. 6 MR. EAGLE BEAR: Sorry. That is open. I'm not exactly sure. 7 MR. BIBLER: Ι 8 think that's a separate issue and probably could be funded 9 through the railroad. I mean, not funded but directly 10 contracted through the railroad. 11 If people aren't comfortable with that, then we'll have to work out a different mechanism, whether it's something 12 like we've done with the tribal monitor contracts. But I don't 13 14 know. 15 MR. SCOTT JONES: Can I finish, Cathy? For the 16 record, would there be objection to rolling as much of the MOA 17 requirements into this work plan and citing the MOA as well as the P.A. -- the MOA really isn't cited specifically in this work 18 19 plan. Would there be objection to trying to build a work plan 20 that would meet as much of both as possible? 21 MS. GLIDDEN: I think that is a fantastic idea. And 22 if you could do that, I'd be floating on water. 23 MR. SCOTT JONES: Okay. So let me go back to the budget issue. It seems to me that since the tribes are in the 24

best position to know the kind of work and the costs

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     associated -- you've got several that have been involved in
 2
     contracts here previously. Should we not in scoping the work,
     which a work plan basically kind of is, should we not try and
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 4
     have a baseline negotiating point to start with?
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               MS. GLIDDEN: In terms of, you know, the cost of these
 6
     things?
 7
               MR. SCOTT JONES:
                                 Yeah.
 8
               MS. GLIDDEN:
                             I really think it's premature.
 9
               MR. SCOTT JONES: Okay.
                                        Thank you for that. Let me
10
     just say this: How much does this railroad cost? Is this still
11
     a $2.5 billion railroad project? Is it still -- quys, just
     ballpark. Is it still a $2.5 billion railroad project?
12
13
               MR. HENKE: Something slightly less.
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               MR. SCOTT JONES: So we'll say 2 billion maybe.
15
               MR. HENKE:
                           2.2.
16
               MR. SCOTT JONES: Usually the Federal Government says
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     2 percent of 2 billion should go to environmental and NHPA and
     stuff. What's 2 percent of 2 billion? Can you just let me --
18
19
     just follow my logic because I'm speaking to the record.
                                                               And
20
     I'm not trying to pull anything over anybody's eyes.
21
               2 percent of 2 billion is what? Can somebody just do
22
     the math real quick? Is it 20 million?
23
               MR. WHITTED:
                             40.
               MR. SCOTT JONES: 40 million, thank you. Now we know
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     that you've had some wonderful, high-tech architectural and
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engineering firms involved, and we know that they've done some excellent work. And we're not trying to take anything away or hold anyone over a barrel. We're just sitting here simply representing the poorest people in this nation trying to preserve what we can.

And you said it earlier. You were quoting Conrad.

This is a unique, new way. It's cutting edge, and it is in many respects a pilot project. And you said that you agreed with that. Now I haven't heard the railroads agree with that. But I've heard Kevin say wonderful things in the past.

Help us help you do this the way a federal project should be done. And there has been one project that tried that in the past. It was the Mni Wiconi Rural Water Project done by the BOR. And they allowed tribes to set up elder committees. They allowed tribes to get involved in doing the archeology and monitoring work. They allowed tribes to sit down and negotiate agreements. And I can call witness A back there,

Mr. Jim Kangas, who was involved in that.

This is an enormous project. Enormous. And if we think in terms of the big picture, 2 billion, 2 percent of 2 billion, which is kind of standard environmental, cultural, NEPA, whatever, 2 percent is 40 million and we think, okay, we understand that the environmental firms and the big league architects and engineers out there probably need about 30 to 32 million of that, we're not talking about much here.

We're talking about things like identifying some of the most important areas not just to the Lakota, Dakota, or Nakota. We've got Northern Cheyenne. We've got Mahas (phonetic) here. We've got other tribes. We've got Ho-Chunks. We've got Pawnees. We've got Kiowas. We've got Mandan-Hidatsa-Arikara peoples. We've got Crows. There are many different diverse, unique cultures that are affected by how this project goes forward.

And I would just ask -- I won't push the budget issue too much harder, but I would just ask that we do not get caught up in trying to hold the Indians' numbers down. Because we have been a minuscule, minuscule expense. And for someone that sat at the table, not lately granted, but since 1998 my first meeting I went to, Kevin Schieffer was presenting to chairmans at United Sioux Tribes in Pierre, South Dakota. And we have costed literally nothing compared to what's gone out the door.

And what a wonderful thing the railroad will be able to uphold to the international community, the international community. This is Canada and the United States involved here. You know, you'll be able to hold up your business ethic to the world. You know, all of these wonderful energy commercials where we have Inuits and people from Nunavut. They show, oh, this is a wonderful pipeline.

You can make that P.R. stuff into a reality with this project. And you can help us work with the elders, provide

educational tools for the kids, help us carve a little piece out so we can have some economic development, some relief from the hundreds of years of abuse and oppression that I'm not holding you guys necessarily accountable for but I sure would hope that you can help relieve some of that.

And there's my spiel right there, Cathy. That's why I'm here today. Because I know how much money's involved. I know how much coal is sitting over there. I know how much more money's going to be made in the future. And you know what I'm banking on? Kevin Schieffer and other businessmen like that who have tried to show a good side and tried to show a little good faith. And I'm not asking for pity. You know, I'm not asking for a handout. Because our people are hard working people.

Do we need training and education and re-adjustments? In some cases, yeah. But, you know, the first Americans can for very small price benefit greatly if people will only think out of the box in this circle right here today and tomorrow and over the next course of the next few meetings and look at things a little differently.

Thank you.

MS. GLIDDEN: Thank you. I really appreciate your words and your input and very thankful that you're here today and you'll be able to be here tomorrow as well.

Any other comments before you go into the tribal caucus?

MR. EAGLE BEAR: Yeah. I guess before we go into caucus I kind of wanted to hear from the SHPO, the state -- you know, you're involved in this as part of the process -- I guess my question would be to Paige as the SHPO.

You're mentioned in this study, and I guess on a State perspective what -- how -- to what extent are you going to be involved in this? I mean, if there's going to be any discussion, you should be out -- the treatment planning, for example, you know, you're mentioned in there slash the tribes. What is your recommendation? What is your thought?

I want you to say something controversial so we can discuss it during caucus. Or just being truthful. Maybe that will do it.

MS. HOSKINSON OLSON: Okay. Well, I think in terms of the treatment plans, I don't -- you know, I don't know that we can really -- I guess until we know what resources there are, I don't really know how one can develop sort of the treatment plans until we know what we have.

So I would -- one thing I would like to say, though, is that I am just a little concerned that we seem to go -- we jump from identification to mitigation and to data recovery and I am a little concerned about that. Because there is, you know, the regulations talk about avoidance, mitigation. We talk about avoidance, minimize, and mitigate adverse effects.

And so I would like to see us maybe focus a little

1 more on avoidance or minimizing affects rather than, you know, 2 this sort of full blown data recovery that I keep hearing. MS. GLIDDEN: I'm a little confused about the whole 3 4 data recovery issue because I don't think that's really been 5 anything that I've discussed. 6 MS. HOSKINSON OLSON: Yeah. I've heard heavy data 7 recovery twice. 8 MR. MENTZ: I brought it up once. Just to make it a 9 point. 10 MS. HOSKINSON OLSON: The DM&E folks brought it up, 11 and I'm a little concerned about that. 12 MS. GLIDDEN: What we're working on right now is this 13 work plan, and the work plan doesn't really I don't think even 14 mention data recovery. 15 MS. HOSKINSON OLSON: Okay. Well, I'm just trying 16 to -- I'm trying to, you know, answer Russell's question. And, 17 you know, again I think it's difficult to come up with, you know, treatment plans when, first, you don't know what you have 18 and --19 20 MS. GLIDDEN: We have a process in the -- I don't know 21 if you read this work plan, but it very clearly spells out the process that it would involve first identification -- and I've 22 23 been stressing this throughout the entire meeting.

Number one would be identification. Number two would be determining if those sites are eligible for the National

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- 1 Register. Number three would be assessing effects. And number
- 2 | four would be determining how to treat those sites. And so as
- 3 | far as, you know, mitigation is concerned, one of the
- 4 possibilities would be data recovery, but it's wide open.
- 5 It's -- that's what's going to -- that would be what would come
- 6 out of the treatment plan.
- 7 Those treatment plans haven't been developed yet.
- 8 Nobody's talking about data recovery. That might be one of the
- 9 options or some of the options for some of the sites. But
- 10 | certainly that's a discussion that still is going to be
- 11 occurring in the future and with your involvement.
- 12 MR. HIS HORSE IS THUNDER: But I think Paige was
- 13 | making a valid point. The first half of her sentence before she
- 14 talked about data she made a valid point, though. I'd like to
- 15 go back to that because that's the point she was really trying
- 16 to make was the first half of her sentence so if you could
- 17 | continue along that thought, please, Paige.
- MS. HOSKINSON OLSON: You know, I guess I don't really
- 19 remember what it was. She cut me off.
- 20 MR. HIS HORSE IS THUNDER: It was focusing on
- 21 | mitigation rather than --
- 22 MR. SCOTT JONES: Heavy data recovery.
- 23 MS. HOSKINSON OLSON: So, first of all, we don't
- 24 | really know what sites we have out there to mitigate, but the
- 25 regulations talk about avoidance, minimizing, or mitigating

effects.

And, Cathy, you did, in fact -- you did say when you were describing the process you went -- first thing this morning when you were describing the process you went right from identification to mitigation, and you skipped avoidance and minimizing. And I think that that's really important.

MS. GLIDDEN: Thank you. That's a very good point.

MS. DESROSIERS: Are you done, Paige?

MR. HIS HORSE IS THUNDER: You got us fired up now.

MR. SCOTT JONES: But so we will come back to that point? Because, you know, knowing Paige, she doesn't bring those issues up without having given some thought to them. And frankly I got caught up in the flow of the agenda as well. And are we at a point where we know what we can and can't avoid? Are we at that point?

MS. GLIDDEN: I just ask that you all read through this work plan very carefully because it really does, I think, try to be flexible in terms of how we're going to go through this process. We need to follow the Section 106 regulations. We need to follow the National Historic Preservation Act.

And Section D here we have STB regulatory requirements, makes it clear that that's what we need to do.

And in the bullets it talks about all of the different things that we need to do as far as our responsibilities in involving tribes.

Identification of historic properties that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register including properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance to the tribes.

Assessment of the project's effects on national registered eligible or listed properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance affected tribes.

Consultation with the Tribal Historic Preservation

Officer or the cultural resources representative as designated by the tribal chairman to determine areas outside the newly acquired right of way where there is the potential of the undertaking to have an adverse effect on historic properties including TCPs.

The development of reports that will include a comprehensive records search and literature review, field investigations, and National Register evaluation of historic properties, including TCPs within the A.P.

Consultation with the THPO or the cultural research representative designated by the tribe regarding the curation of materials, particularly those collected on state and federal lands.

The development of procedures in consultation with the THPOs or the cultural resources representative designated by the tribes regarding the disposition of human remains or funerary items as provided in the discovery clause of the P.A.

Completion of sufficient testing as determined by the DM&E project archaeologist, SHPO, Federal agency managing the land, and the Native American monitor on those sites expected to be National Register eligible in order to develop treatment plans whether or not to address adverse effects.

Identification of project segments where construction activities must be monitored by tribal representatives to ensure that unanticipated late discoveries of human remains or properties of traditional, religious, and cultural importance are properly reviewed and treated.

And compliance with the confidentiality provisions of Section 304 of the NHPA, as amended, and Section 9 of the ARPA and Executive Order On Sacred Sites 13007 FR 61-04.

So I apologize if I've appeared to have expressed data recovery. I didn't intend that at all. And what we're looking at is a process and a process of following the Section 106 regulations. We're not going to move right to mitigation until we identify and determine the effects. I don't know how that came out, but it just really kind of shocks me to think that that's -- -- that's resulted. I don't know.

MR. JACKSON: Cathy, I would like to comment, though. We didn't start this process in October of last year with drawing a line on a map. The EIS evaluated I think somewhere -- Mike or Alan, somewhere around 9 or 12 different corridors, and the corridor that was approved and settled on at the direction

of the STB also took into account its minimization or its avoidance to cultural resource properties.

So there were several. I mean, there were three different corridors and each of those corridors had two to three different alignments in them that were looked at and this one was determined to be the approved corridor because it had less impacts than any of the other eight or 11. So that's one thing.

The nature of railroad engineering somewhat limits your ability to avoid within the engineering or geometric principles. And, again, the EIS addresses this. The route was selected both on operational purposes and impacts to the environment. So I don't think -- I mean, and right now where we are in the design, our last option is, to the extent that we can, not to create ourselves any problems with being able to keep the process moving and being able to construct the project.

If we can adjust to miss or avoid, we're still going to make those options. At the point where we are right now we don't have the best handle on that until we get a little further into the engineering, until final determinations of eligibility are made.

MR. SCOTT JONES: Is all the archeology done?

MS. GLIDDEN: No.

MR. SCOTT JONES: Okay. The STB knew that. And so there will be a continuance of pedestrian surveys and et cetera, et cetera. And the STB knew that. And they authorized the

permit knowing that there was more archeology to be done and that there may be more sites that are come upon. And I don't know if I'm going where you were going, Paige, but I'll just go off on my own tangent anyway.

The law says what she said. And I agree with you that there were several routes. There were alternatives, several alternatives, and all of us had the opportunity to comment and et cetera. But the archeology was not done in the new construction. And although somebody's going to say, well, it's dealt with in the P.A., there are also the inadvertent discoveries that will be made as we go through this. And at that time there will be an avoidance -- avoid, minimize, or mitigation decisions made.

As you're doing new archeology there may be, depending on the decision of the body politics, there may be an avoid, minimize, or mitigate decision made there on the new archeology.

And I think somewhere we're just going to need to meet in the middle here. Because it gets a little confusing. And I understand what Paige was saying, and maybe we can just chew on that and refine that discussion for the morning.

MS. GLIDDEN: Sure.

MR. SCOTT JONES: I mean, does that make sense?

Because I get confused too. And I don't know the law like some of the other tribal reps here. I certainly don't. But I do know the archeology wasn't done. And I do know there are

inadvertent things that can happen. And I do know that if you're building a railroad and you hit something that isn't cultural resource related and you say, oh, we've got to move this 20 feet over here and you do move it because of something noncultural resource related and you may hit something cultural resource related, then there will be a whole nother thing going on. I do know that much.

But if we can just say that that aspect of the work plan needs to kind of be worked through --

MS. GLIDDEN: Sure.

MR. SCOTT JONES: All right. For me, that's okay. I don't know about anybody else.

MS. GLIDDEN: That's fine. That's a great idea. If there's a lack of clarity in the plan, and I guess there is, then I guess that needs to be inserted.

MR. HENKE: Paige directly addressed that. We will start Monday doing a final design. We've finally got to that stage where we're ready to start looking at a final alignment, final profile. We note we've found -- and obviously in the 40 miles that haven't been walked yet we don't know what's there so we won't know how to address that until that point.

But, I mean, our designers know that we have sites.

Inside that -- which is a pretty narrow envelope we're working in -- 600 feet wide roughly, that there's some adjustments that can be made.

But as was stated -- because we've had a lot of landowner issues too. Obviously to get a cattle pass in or -- every time you pull that alignment here, there's a ripple effect 2 miles in each direction. So we do have some latitude. The engineers are well-aware of all the sites that are on the map. We think we know what's significant of those or at least have an idea, and we will address that as we go through this design which starts next week.

So at some point when we get further down this process everything defined and somebody says, well, why don't you move it here, well, we looked at that. Here's what we did. Here's how we got there. That's why we are where we are. So we see that analysis. We know it's got to be done. We'll launch into that starting on Monday. It will be two or three months before we can tell you how good we did. But we are starting on that analysis.

Where we can steepen a slope up to miss something, to minimize it, that's what we'll do. And those are the kind of efforts we'll start in earnest with this final design.

MR. JACKSON: We're in that exact same process with the Corps of Engineers with wetlands areas and screen crossings and where you can adjust we adjust and where you can't because of the engineering commands we have to end up addressing that as far as engineering in the field (Inaudible).

MR. EAGLE BEAR: Before these two gentlemen leave, Ben

has a question of them so I'll turn this mic over to him.

MR. RHODD: Actually we have two concerns that we've been discussing a little bit prior -- well, actually over, well, the last few days here and there.

One is I'm glad that this redesign discussion has just been clarified. Because it's interesting that we haven't submitted our reports to the DM&E yet but yet they're already making a decision in a sense of finalizing design. Because there are at least to my mind right now six sites that there is going to have to be, again, minimize, mitigate, identification, whatever. I mean, we're going to have to go through a process here. It's going to take some time.

Now and if it's 2 miles in each direction for redesign, then that's going to call for further reevaluation of the corridor. That's one thing. Or if it's already been looked at before, then no problem. Maybe an adjustment can be made on grade and curve.

Secondly, we've been wondering about the -- because of the treaty boundaries, the treaty areas over into the Powder River Basin -- and we had an elder with us yesterday who happened -- who claimed and who said he had relationship to Crazy Horse. And we know that the Powder River country Crazy Horse stated many times was his home. He liked that area. That was his home.

So there's still yet what is happening in Wyoming.

We're wondering about that. Because looking ahead to what will still yet need to be done in the Powder River country as far as the condemnation process, or is there a -- is it stalled?

What's going on over there?

Because this is another consideration that we're thinking about ahead before we get over there. So we'd like to -- if somebody could answer that at this point so as we take it into caucus we're looking ahead here. Thank you.

MR. HENKE: I'm not sure if the exact question is where do we stand in the condemnation process in Wyoming? We had a court date on the 17th and 18th of December that was moved to I think it's -- actually St. Patty's Day, the 17th of March is our cart date for the first condemnation case in Wyoming. It involves two pieces of property out near Black Thunder.

And then there's a subsequent hearing date set, and I can't tell you, Ben, exactly what date it is, but it's set for some day in May for all the other condemnation properties in Wyoming.

So that's where we stand in the condemnation process in Wyoming. So the court dates are set, and the property being asked for and that's been through discovery and all the other stuff is set on those court cases unless something drastically changes quickly.

MR. MADSON: Randy, you may want to comment on your ability to access those properties.

MR. HENKE: In Wyoming we went through an access court case in all four counties. We have court-ordered access to those condemned properties. We did the field work. But for us to go back out there there's a very specific procedure, notification ordered by the courts that we have to follow.

So, I mean, we can get on all of those properties. We just need to know where it is, how long it's going to take, how many people we're going to take, and be pretty specific following the court order of how we go and notify those people we're going to go on their property to do some additional survey.

We have the right to go do it, and it's court ordered. And I think it's on 18 properties or 19 properties in Wyoming. The rest -- we have access to every property in Wyoming either through court order or through agreement, and they each take a different way to get on them. So once we get ready to go in the field, I think that's part of the work plan, is to give us two weeks' notice so we can work with the landowners, work through the court process, so we can get the access to actually go do it.

MR. EAGLE BEAR: What about around the Black Hills area? Last report you had some agreement and not an agreement.

MR. HENKE: In South Dakota there's approximately
40 miles of the alignment -- there's 140 approximately miles of
route in South Dakota. 40 miles of that we do not have access

to get on, we have not surveyed, approximately.

So if we want to go do -- if you ask to go do surveys -- well, first of all, there won't be a report given to you to look at because we haven't surveyed it yet. The only reports that will get produced, correct me if I'm wrong, Mike, is ones we have actually done the work on.

MR. MADSON: There is one exception where a survey was done six years ago, and since then access has been pulled.

MR. HENKE: There's about 40 miles in South Dakota where we cannot get on today. We are in the process right now trying to work through the Transportation Commission to get authority to use condemnation in the State of South Dakota. If we get authority to use the condemnation case, we then can go to court and ask for access. But that has not been approved yet. We expect that over the next several months. But I don't have a timetable for it.

Another example, Forest Service. We have a procedure if we're going to go on Forest Service land. We have a procedure if we're going to go on Bureau of Rec. Land. So there's a procedure for each one of these we have to follow. The owners have to comply with what we've agreed to do.

MR. WITHROW: I guess I'd like to say a word or two.

Just sitting here listening to a lot of the discussion, it's quite clear that any consideration of treatment at this stage of the game is really difficult to do. I mean, it's a difficult

topic to begin with. Add to that the fact we still don't know completely what is out there and what needs to be treated.

And this plan that we've asked the tribal reps here to consider is a proposal. It is a proposal for completing that identification process. And the field reviews that are outlined in there as well as the tribal study that's outlined there are ways, possible ways, of doing that, in completing that process.

But the discussion about mitigation or finding ways to avoid and minimize important places, this is a discussion that will have to take place, but we're not there yet in a lot of ways. We still have a lot of work to do.

And I guess I'm getting a little concerned about cutting into the time that we've reserved for tribes to caucus this afternoon. I'd like to see if we could move to that.

MR. FISHER: I just had one comment on a couple of things. One, the work plan. I think, you know, it says tribal involvement. Work plan and tribal involvement. And to me that implies that we can manipulate, delete, do a lot of things with this work plan. And you mentioned within reason.

So, you know, we could recommend I think on here personally some of the things that we'd like to see in this work plan.

- MS. GLIDDEN: Absolutely.
- MR. FISHER: Budget included in here.
- MS. GLIDDEN: Sure. It's a proposal. It's a draft

1 | work plan. It's something that we can talk about.

MR. FISHER: Okay. I just wanted to make that clear.

MS. GLIDDEN: Yes.

MR. FISHER: The other thing is, you know, somebody mentioned conspiracy this morning saying this wasn't a conspiracy theory. But if you really look at the larger picture, this is called the Powder River Basin Project. And there's a lot of coal bed methane development going on in northeastern Wyoming and also a lot of coal mining. But also in addition there's a lot of that going on in southeastern Montana. And we're fighting on an uphill battle with the Tongue River Railroad Company near the Northern Cheyenne Reservation.

So the -- you know, if you look at the larger picture, this rail line is actually moving towards my hometown, my home reservation, along the Tongue River Basin area. So when somebody mentioned conspiracy immediately I thought of that line connecting to our reservation.

So in a sense I feel it is a conspiracy personally because maybe not in my lifetime but sooner or later that rail's going to connect to southeastern Montana. And we've got a huge, huge power point in Colstrip, Montana near the reservation, and I wouldn't be surprised if that eventually hooks up to that. That's all.

MR. MENTZ: A question, rather, was posed regarding condemnation. Who would control disposition of inadvertent

discoveries -- who would control disposition of inadvertent discoveries or associated funerary objects that may be located in an area that you simply have to take out?

Would it be State law that would control disposition?

Because I'm assuming -- let's take, for instance, it's on

private lands. You're condemning it. This landowner doesn't

want probably to go through, but nevertheless you condemned his

land. Where does that put the status? What's the control

status of disposition with those types of items that could be

found there?

MS. GLIDDEN: Paige, did you want to speak to that?

MS. HOSKINSON OLSON: I don't think so.

MR. MENTZ: Well, I'm asking STB because you're the lead agency.

MS. GLIDDEN: Yeah. We have federal laws that address funerary items on federal lands, and that includes the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act. And also some states have state laws that address burials even on private lands. And I'm not sure to be perfectly honest of the laws, of the state laws for South Dakota or Wyoming or Minnesota.

MS. HOSKINSON OLSON: There's a state burial law in South Dakota.

MR. MENTZ: Well, I was kind of primarily concerned with Wyoming. And I don't know the state law in Wyoming, whether it even has conformity to the NAGPRA law.

And my second question to that then would be if it's using state law to condemn, what authority do you have to place over these items that potentially could be a NAGPRA item and a NAGPRA situation?

Because this is being basically permit approval by STB, and you have to consider those types of issues when there's a split estate issue. So, again, I'm asking you is what type of influence are you going to use as the lead federal agency to keep it federal, where disposition is kept federal?

And a leadoff question to that I wanted to get to to begin with was what's -- when DM&E condemns that land are they doing it in a sense of controlling only the easement and the right of way and they have no -- I guess no -- they don't want nothing to do with what's being found there, I guess? Or is it going to be that DM&E is going to be the controlling factor on disposition and they will determine what happens with inadvertent discoveries?

Sorry. There's a few questions there. Sorry.

MS. GLIDDEN: The question of inadvertent discoveries is included in a provision in the Programmatic Agreement. It lays out the exact process that would occur in the event. And I think if you --

MR. MENTZ: No. I seen that, and I do see you reference NAGPRA. But that's not my question. My question is on the condemnation when you're using state law.

1 MS. GLIDDEN: I really can't speak to condemnation 2 because that's not something the Board actually does. It's done on a state level so perhaps DM&E could talk about condemnation. 3 4 I'm not a lawyer, don't ever want to be 5 one -- sorry, Chase -- so if I say something wrong, don't hold 6 me to it. We are in Federal Court for condemnation in Wyoming. 7 So the condemnation process is not in State Court. It's in 8 Federal Court in Wyoming. So I don't know if that answers the 9 question or not. 10 But when you condemn in Wyoming you can only condemn 11 for easement, and I believe the judge has the discretion as to 12 what he does with the underlying properties. 13 So, again, not being a lawyer, I can't answer that 14 question. But we're in Federal Court, which again I think 15 brings it to a federal level, and we can only condemn for 16 easements. So in Wyoming the properties we condemn will only have an easement across those properties. It will still be the 17 18 underlying landowner on that property? 19 MR. MENTZ: So he would have control --20 MR. HENKE: I don't know how that works. I get lost 21 beyond what I said. 22 MR. IRON EYES: Chase Iron Eyes from Standing Rock 23 Sioux Tribe. Along those same lines, not the same scope but the

same legal framework, I think I would like and I think our

tribes can benefit from some sort of legal road map or a

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flowchart that lays out our contingencies and, you know, what
would happen to us as signatory tribes as well as nonsignatory
tribes.

And I don't know if this has been done by Arcans (phonetic) or some other party such as DM&E or STB or, you know, et cetera, whatnot. But I think we need to get that -- those possibilities in line so we can be better informed in making informed decisions.

Just looking at these dispute resolution clauses and these different documents, the MOA and the work plan, I don't really -- I'm unclear as to the proposed scope of authority of each dispute resolution clause. And we need to -- that's very important from the legal standpoint.

And all lawyers aren't scoundrels, I guess.

MR. HENKE: I didn't say you're scoundrels. Scoundrel never came up.

MR. RHODD: I do have some concern on this because I'm thinking -- I've been working over in the coal bed methane fields. And Alice might have to be the one that answers here a little bit because -- let me ask a question engineeringwise.

On a relatively flat surface how deep do you go?
Would you go with a track that borrowed to bring the center to grade or whatever?

MR. HENKE: If we're building a railroad across the table top, it would be 4 feet in the air.

1 MR. RHODD: So that means 4 feet deep of borrow on 2 each side?

MR. HENKE: Well, some way you've got to deal with drainage. Drainage is an issue. Dealing with the drainage is probably more important than where you actually put the track. So how you get the water away from it is important.

MR. RHODD: Right. Something just hit me as Chase was talking. You know, when we're looking at the coal bed methane area and the private ownership that has been basically taken away from the landowners there to a degree and BLM has subsurface mineral rights under law so something just hit me. What is this? What happens to let's say inadvertent discovery remains? Are they actually part of the BLM responsibility?

So that gets at NAGPRA. And maybe I'm reaching here. I don't know. It just -- all of a sudden I just got to thinking, wait a minute, how do we deal with this? Surface Transportation Board is the lead federal agency. This is a federally led or guided project. So does it take on a legal responsibility or a legal -- yeah, responsibility so that NAGPRA stays in effect in a sense on condemned lands or purchased lands or whatever?

I don't know. I'm not a lawyer. I might be a scoundrel but -- I'm not a lawyer. Got to get some laughter in here. It's getting too serious. No.

All the sudden it just kind of popped in what is this,

you know? What are we actually dealing with over there? particularly those BLM subsurface-righted lands. So anyway thank you. MR. HIS HORSE IS THUNDER: One final comment before we go to break and the caucus, is listening to words thrown around such as final design and condemnation and court-ordered access really drives home why we use the term railroaded. Just a comment. Just a comment. MR. WITHROW: We'll take a break, and you guys will reconvene. (The proceedings are in recess at 3:25 p.m.)

1	STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA)
2	:SS CERTIFICATE
3	COUNTY OF HUGHES)
4	
5	I, CHERI MCCOMSEY WITTLER, a Registered Professional
6	Reporter, Certified Realtime Reporter and Notary Public in and
7	for the State of South Dakota:
8	DO HEREBY CERTIFY that as the duly-appointed shorthand
9	reporter, I took in shorthand the proceedings had in the
LO	above-entitled matter on the 15th day of January, 2008, and that
L1	the attached is a true and correct transcription of the
L2	proceedings so taken.
L3	Dated at Pierre, South Dakota this 29th day of
L4	January, 2008.
L5	
L6	
L7	
L8	Cheri McComsey Wittler, Notary Public and
L9	Registered Professional Reporter Certified Realtime Reporter
20	certified Realtime Reporter
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	1800s [1] - 54:24		101:18, 111:9,	37:13
\$10 [3] - 74:2, 74:4,	18th [1] - 139:11	4 [4] - 28:16, 112:10,	134:9, 139:25	actual [4] - 34:4,
74:17	19 [1] - 140:13	147:25, 148:1	able [29] - 12:5, 19:2,	39:12, 47:10, 88:17
\$200 [2] - 103:10,	1962 [1] - 20:23	40 [7] - 124:23,	27:2, 31:24, 35:12,	actuality [1] - 106:1
104:6	1965 [1] - 22:12	40 [7] - 124.23, 124:24, 125:22,	44:1, 47:12, 49:10,	add [5] - 62:15, 62:16,
	1998 [3] - 6:17, 25:18,	136:20, 140:24,	51:16, 61:20, 61:21,	66:20, 93:13, 110:17
\$250,000 [1] - 118:16 \$30 [1] - 103:11	126:13	140:25, 141:9	62:2, 62:12, 71:7,	Add [1] - 142:1
\$400 [1] - 103:12	1999 [6] - 6:17, 11:19,	400 [1] - 105:3	74:15, 76:11, 86:24,	added [2] - 59:24,
\$ 50 [1] - 105:2	14:8, 93:21, 93:25,	49 [1] - 22:11	88:3, 92:20, 110:4,	67:4
\$30 [1] - 103.2	94:2	49th [1] - 22:11	110:24, 111:14,	addition [6] - 32:13,
4		4901[1] - 22.11	119:5, 126:17,	32:24, 33:4, 34:2,
1	2	E	126:20, 127:23,	53:11, 143:10
		- 5	134:14, 134:15	additional [5] - 40:22,
1 [1] - 61:15	2 [15] - 33:3, 112:10,		aboriginal [1] - 80:6	110:12, 119:17,
1,000 [2] - 42:21,	124:14, 124:17,	5 [5] - 12:1, 43:15,	above-entitled [1] -	120:1, 140:10
42:23	124:18, 124:21,	70:10, 101:5, 112:20	150:10	additionally [1] -
10 [12] - 7:15, 8:1,	125:20, 125:21,	50 [1] - 43:19	Absolutely [1] -	40:25
12:2, 35:16, 39:16,	125:22, 137:4,		142:23	address [42] - 11:14,
40:4, 40:23, 41:21,	138:13	6	absolutely [1] - 45:12	33:25, 34:18, 36:7,
41:23, 55:18, 86:14,	2.2 [1] - 124:15		abuse [1] - 127:3	38:6, 48:24, 49:10,
120:5	2.5 [2] - 124:11,	40.00.00.00	academic [1] - 78:7	49:17, 50:2, 55:2,
106 [40] - 5:20, 6:3,	124:12	6 [5] - 40:23, 63:22,	acceptable [1] - 91:22	55:9, 68:21, 69:20,
6:19, 6:24, 7:5,	20 [4] - 59:6, 120:5,	97:20, 113:2	access [11] - 35:25,	70:18, 71:5, 71:10,
12:16, 16:1, 17:11,	124:22, 136:4	6-9-05 [1] - 67:5	62:2, 139:25, 140:1,	74:12, 74:23, 78:14,
19:15, 19:19, 19:22,	2000 [1] - 9:7	600 [1] - 136:24	140:2, 140:14,	78:20, 79:16, 83:2,
24:14, 25:6, 27:1,	2001 [1] - 9:7	61-04 [1] - 133:13	140:19, 140:25,	84:25, 90:17, 91:6,
29:10, 30:8, 39:7,	2002 [1] - 9:8	68 [1] - 41:2	141:8, 141:14, 149:6	95:19, 96:22, 101:15, 112:23,
42:11, 44:9, 45:16,	2003 [1] - 9:9	_	accommodate [1] - 102:21	113:3, 113:11,
45:17, 46:7, 46:11,	2005 [1] - 9:12	7	accompanied [1] -	113:22, 114:14,
48:18, 50:17, 50:21,	2006 [5] - 9:13, 9:15,		99:12	118:14, 119:23,
52:8, 52:10, 52:13,	9:19, 9:22, 25:5	7 [1] - 94:9	accomplish [1] -	123:4, 133:5,
56:7, 63:10, 82:22,	2007 [1] - 46:20	1 [1] 0 1.0	= 110:22	136:21, 137:7,
84:4, 95:23, 96:8,	2008 [9] - 1:5, 3:3,	8	accomplished [1] -	144:15, 144:18
110:22, 114:13,	4:24, 15:17, 28:16,	•	111:7	addressed [12] -
131:19, 133:16	93:25, 111:8,		accordance [2] -	11:17, 36:12, 75:16,
107 [2] - 16:1, 76:5	150:10, 150:14	8 [1] - 22:11	94:11, 96:25	76:20, 90:12, 90:21,
10:15 [1] - 26:10	2011 [1] - 38:17	80 [2] - 43:20, 44:3	account [3] - 65:24,	90:25, 92:6, 92:8,
10:30 [1] - 26:10	25 [1] - 103:11	800 [2] - 5:19	101:3, 134:1	97:18, 105:10,
10th [1] - 22:20	27 [2] - 59:6, 94:8	800.14 [2] - 94:11,	accountable [1] -	136:16
11 [2] - 28:21, 134:7	29 [1] - 17:24	96:25	127:4	addresses [3] - 61:16,
110 [1] - 95:24	29th [1] - 150:13	_	accounts [1] - 104:11	101:13, 134:10
12 [5] - 22:15, 26:10,		9	accurate [1] - 73:22	addressing [4] - 37:8,
26:13, 68:25, 133:24	3		achieve [1] - 119:16	75:17, 78:18, 137:23
12th [1] - 22:19		9 [6] - 28:21, 30:21,	achieved [1] - 24:20	adequate [2] - 47:17,
13 [3] - 61:1, 63:22,	0 4.44.05.5	31:4, 68:25, 133:12,	achieving [1] - 120:1	81:16
94:8	3 [2] - 1:14, 25:9	133:24	acquired [1] - 132:11	adhere [2] - 110:20
13007 [1] - 133:13	3,000 [2] - 17:21,	90 [1] - 44:3	acres [1] - 17:21	adjust [3] - 134:16,
140 [1] - 140:24	110:19	95 [1] - 9:10	Act [5] - 24:14, 29:11,	137:22
147 [3] - 10:5, 84:14,	30 [1] - 125:24	9:10 [2] - 1:6, 3:3	98:3, 131:20, 144:17	adjusting [1] - 115:22
110:16	30-day [4] - 31:17,	9:30 [1] - 26:10	acting [1] - 18:16	adjustment [2] - 33:2,
15 [7] - 1:5, 40:16,	31:19, 32:2, 32:7	2.00[.] 20.10	actions [1] - 99:14	138:16
41:10, 41:21, 41:23,	304 [1] - 133:12	Α	active [4] - 63:23,	adjustments [2] -
42:13, 59:7	32 [1] - 125:25		64:7, 65:5, 102:3	127:14, 136:24
15-minute [1] - 26:5	350 [1] - 103:13		actively [3] - 65:1,	administrative [1] -
150 [2] - 44:5, 54:21	36 [3] - 5:19, 94:11,	a.m [2] - 1:6, 3:3	65:2, 65:4	28:3
15th [2] - 3:3, 150:10	96:25	A.P [1] - 132:17	activities [5] - 9:20,	administrator [1] -
17th [2] - 139:11,	3:25 [1] - 149:11	abandon [1] - 12:21	28:9, 34:4, 64:1,	71:25
139:12		abilities [1] - 66:5	133:7	advantage [1] - 14:21

	1			
adverse [9] - 37:25,	12:12, 12:15, 12:16,	Americans [2] - 28:4,	85:19, 89:8	52:5, 73:7, 73:9, 2
38:6, 70:18, 71:9,	25:20, 29:9, 67:16,	127:15	approached [2] -	73:15, 75:14, 82:4,
74:23, 115:3,	93:1, 93:2, 93:4,	amount [3] - 39:24,	70:16, 98:11	87:6, 98:13, 117:12,
128:24, 132:12,	145:20	39:25, 114:24	approaches [2] - 36:3,	119:24, 138:23,
133:5	agreements [3] -	amounts [2] - 74:2,	36:15	140:22, 143:15,
advice [1] - 24:11	59:16, 95:5, 125:17	79:3	appropriate [11] -	144:3, 148:9
advisement [1] -	ahead [16] - 23:12,	ample [2] - 47:23, 94:2	36:13, 38:1, 52:12,	Area [1] - 25:17
118:13	28:15, 59:19, 62:3,	analysis [3] - 33:4,	58:17, 58:19, 59:14,	areas [24] - 33:11,
Advisory [2] - 24:6,	66:21, 68:17, 69:24,	137:13, 137:16	63:18, 64:2, 68:11,	40:22, 42:14, 51:5,
24:7	98:22, 107:23,	analyst [1] - 24:10	119:7, 120:3	73:2, 77:16, 78:3,
advocate [5] - 18:7,	112:17, 115:19,	ancestors [2] - 19:16,	approval [2] - 9:8,	78:4, 79:22, 81:25,
93:16, 94:23, 97:21	119:6, 122:25,	21:24	145:5	82:3, 82:5, 82:7,
advocates [1] - 97:22	139:1, 139:6, 139:8	ancestors' [1] - 22:8	approved [6] - 15:15,	82:24, 82:25, 85:10,
affairs [2] - 7:12, 7:17	air [1] - 147:25	ancestral [2] - 22:1,	72:11, 73:11,	89:6, 111:25,
Affairs [1] - 7:17	Alan [4] - 1:12, 24:3,	80:7	133:25, 134:6,	116:10, 120:16,
affect [4] - 6:8, 51:24,	24:4, 133:24	angle [1] - 5:11	141:14	126:2, 132:10,
111:9	Alice [3] - 2:4, 13:20,	Angostura [1] - 41:6	aptitude [1] - 44:23	137:21, 138:19
affected [6] - 58:16,	147:19	anniversary [1] -	Arapaho [2] - 1:15,	Argentina [1] - 14:4
58:20, 59:14, 68:11,	alignment [4] - 73:2,	22:11	19:18	argued [1] - 96:18
126:7, 132:7	136:18, 137:3,	answer [14] - 7:11,	arc [5] - 87:6, 87:18,	arguing [1] - 96:18
affects [1] - 129:1	140:24	- · ·	88:22, 88:23, 89:5	argument [4] - 48:17,
Affiliated [2] - 1:14,	alignments [1] - 134:5	49:20, 50:1, 50:11, 73:16, 74:17,	Arcans [1] - 147:4	52:1, 52:5, 59:18
25:9	Allen [2] - 1:22, 18:14	109:13, 113:24,	archaeological [20] -	arguments [3] - 49:11,
affirming [1] - 121:10	ALLEN [1] - 18:14	114:10, 122:6,	17:18, 17:22, 23:13,	51:14, 95:23
afternoon [4] - 47:22,	alleviating [1] - 84:2	129:16, 139:7,	23:24, 25:7, 26:18,	Arikara [1] - 126:6
52:9, 79:24, 142:14	allow [5] - 27:19,	146:13	27:9, 29:22, 29:25,	arise [1] - 99:23
	51:13, 74:1, 94:25,	answers [5] - 49:13,	30:2, 31:13, 32:12,	army [1] - 21:1
agencies [9] - 54:22, 64:2, 81:10, 93:3,	98:10	52:14, 109:17,	34:14, 34:16, 88:20,	ARPA [2] - 98:3,
93:5, 93:7, 93:10,	allowed [4] - 93:11,	146:8, 147:19	110:23, 112:6, 116:9	133:12
94:12, 110:18	125:14, 125:15,	ant [1] - 6:12	archaeologist [1] -	artifacts [3] - 14:17,
· ·	125:16	anticipate [1] - 47:1	133:2	21:1, 72:19
agency [17] - 4:4,	alluded [1] - 114:9	anticipate [1] - 47:1	archeological [1] -	aspect [10] - 5:11,
15:14, 25:19, 27:2, 29:8, 32:19, 54:21,	alluding [1] - 114:2	anticipated [1] - 33.11	99:13	16:1, 36:9, 48:7,
81:10, 97:24, 98:5,	almost [2] - 58:4, 73:5	48:24	Archeologist [1] -	91:2, 112:2, 112:21,
98:10, 110:16,	alone [3] - 31:25, 33:6,		13:16	121:13, 121:14,
122:16, 133:2,	98:17	anyway [9] - 12:3,	archeologist [8] -	136:8
144:14, 145:8,	alternative [3] - 8:8,	16:10, 26:14, 28:14,	6:14, 15:5, 15:20,	aspects [7] - 35:10,
148:17	27:21, 35:22	38:9, 54:5, 66:12,	23:3, 25:4, 25:18,	35:14, 35:18, 36:20,
agenda [7] - 26:9,	alternatives [3] - 71:3,	135:4, 149:3	76:22, 90:6	48:13, 103:18,
26:14, 48:22, 63:4,	135:6, 135:7	Anyway [2] - 52:21, 58:8	archeologists [8] -	113:21
68:23, 69:23, 131:13	Ambrose [6] - 2:2,	apart [1] - 94:3	20:24, 22:13, 50:23,	assess [2] - 33:10,
ago [8] - 7:3, 7:18, 8:1,	20:7, 22:4, 22:9,	•	51:12, 71:13, 99:13,	114:18
8:24, 18:19, 23:11,	22:12, 109:8	apologize [3] - 12:4,	106:11, 110:1	assessing [1] - 130:1
94:23, 141:8	Amen [2] - 2:4, 16:16	58:4, 133:14	archeology [11] -	assessment [1] - 30:4
agree [12] - 68:17,	amend [2] - 16:8,	Appeals [1] - 9:15 appeared [1] - 133:14	15:18, 22:5, 22:12,	Assessment [1] -
76:1, 80:15, 82:8,	93:24	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	23:5, 125:15,	132:5
82:15, 83:20, 83:24,	amended [5] - 94:10,	Appendix [3] - 59:7,	134:21, 135:1,	Assiniboine [3] - 1:14,
85:3, 117:14, 122:1,	94:20, 96:24, 97:13,	67:4, 94:9	135:8, 135:14,	13:25, 116:3
125:9, 135:5	133:12	applicable [2] - 51:2,	135:16, 135:25	assist [6] - 15:10,
agreed [6] - 4:9,	amendment [6] - 94:8,	110:18	architect [1] - 61:12	16:18, 27:25, 53:23,
13:10, 68:9, 121:21,	94:12, 94:19, 96:23,	applicant [1] - 50:8	architects [1] - 125:24	55:14, 84:6
125:8, 141:21	94:12, 94:19, 90:23, 96:24, 97:1	applied [1] - 8:2	architectural [1] -	assistance [2] - 15:8,
agreeing [1] - 106:2	amendments [3] -	apply [1] - 98:18	124:25	29:3
agreement [12] -	97:4, 97:5, 97:7	applying [1] - 93:21	archival [3] - 27:8,	Assistant [1] - 7:16
13:18, 15:3, 16:3,	American [7] - 28:6,	appointed [1] - 150:8	33:13, 117:4	assistants [1] - 108:23
61:18, 62:9, 62:12,	64:6, 64:14, 66:24,	appreciate [8] - 10:15,	area [29] - 6:6, 7:15,	assisting [1] - 31:11
94:9, 95:11, 97:3,	67:2, 133:3, 144:17	16:10, 26:7, 80:15,	15:7, 23:4, 33:2,	associated [2] -
0, 50 , 57 0,			, , ,	accordiated 2
140:15, 140:22		86:11, 92:22, 113:9,	33:19, 33:21, 33:24	
140:15, 140:22 Agreement [15] - 10:1.	American-Indian [4] -	127:21	33:19, 33:21, 33:24, 34:18, 34:22, 35:12.	124:1, 144:2
140:15, 140:22 Agreement [15] - 10:1, 10:2, 10:3, 10:7,			33:19, 33:21, 33:24, 34:18, 34:22, 35:12, 40:15, 40:20, 42:24,	

149:5, 149:9

144:5
atmosphere [1] -
108:22
attached [1] - 150:11
attempt [1] - 99:23
attempting [1] - 111:3
attend [1] - 20:8
attended [1] - 67:16
attending [2] - 25:18,
25:23
attention [1] - 91:7
August [1] - 9:22
authored [1] - 12:8
authority [12] - 8:2,
9:18, 50:7, 64:3,
69:6, 90:8, 97:25,
98:5, 141:12,
141:13, 145:2,
147:11
authorized [1] -
134:25
authorizing [1] - 8:15
available [5] - 8:8,
10:14, 38:14, 44:11,
65:3
avenue [1] - 84:2 avoid [8] - 71:7, 76:14
131:14, 134:9, 134:16, 135:12,
135:15, 142:9
avoidance [7] -
128:23, 128:24,
129:1, 130:25,
131:5, 134:2, 135:12
avoided [7] - 70:15,
70:18, 70:24, 71:22,
72:6, 75:12, 75:18
aware [3] - 93:22,
103:16, 137:5
awareness [1] - 87:2
awesome [2] - 18:2
awful [1] - 30:23
D

В

background [6] -4:17, 7:14, 7:24, 15:17, 17:1, 31:5 bad [3] - 87:23, 93:17, 102:13 **ballpark** [1] - 124:12 **Band** [1] - 20:7 bands [2] - 80:25 bank [2] - 100:25, 101:1 banking [1] - 127:10 barrel [1] - 125:3 base [7] - 13:6, 35:21, 37:20, 40:8, 43:13,

43:15, 102:17 based [8] - 8:24, 15:6, 38:24, 43:18, 44:1, 46:24, 71:4, 92:3 baseline [1] - 124:4 basic [7] - 31:6, 49:4, 66:7, 66:8, 95:15 Basin [6] - 8:7, 8:9, 20:4, 138:20, 143:7, 143:15 basis [1] - 60:6 basting [1] - 14:4 battle [2] - 93:14, 143:11 BEAR [23] - 6:22. 69:4, 70:5, 70:11, 70:23, 71:20, 72:5, 73:24, 91:10, 91:15, 92:7, 92:10, 92:13, 107:16, 119:10, 119:15, 120:4, 122:5, 122:22, 123:6, 128:1, 137:25, 140:21 Bear [3] - 2:6, 6:22, 20:24 bearing [1] - 77:23 beat [1] - 36:23 became [2] - 18:19, 24:24 become [5] - 44:23, 64:13, 65:6, 93:15, 98:12 bed [4] - 39:20, 143:8, 147:18, 148:8 begin [6] - 30:19, 31:12, 31:17, 31:20, 142:1, 145:11 beginning [3] - 84:15, 93:7, 113:12 behalf [2] - 54:11, 116:20 behavior [1] - 91:22 behind [2] - 26:8, 108:8 belabor [2] - 66:13, 79:23 belief [1] - 86:21 beliefs [1] - 87:2 believes [1] - 36:13 **belittled** [1] - 95:1 belts [1] - 66:1 Ben [6] - 2:6, 6:14, 106:23, 107:10, 137:25, 139:16 beneficial [1] - 35:13 benefit [2] - 127:16, 146:25

benefiting [2] - 57:20,

57:22

Berger [27] - 1:10, 1:10, 15:6, 16:14, 50:6, 52:11, 52:18, 53:4, 53:12, 53:15, 53:22, 54:3, 54:8, 55:24. 56:3. 56:16. 57:15. 86:24. 99:6. 100:25, 103:24, 103:25, 104:6, 105:13, 105:17, 116:20, 117:16 Berger's [2] - 52:24, 53:1 best [11] - 36:15, 42:9, 72:23, 73:20, 81:22, 100:23, 102:22, 110:20, 120:23, 123:25, 134:18 better [8] - 21:11, 78:14, 80:3, 97:13, 101:13, 104:1, 120:3, 147:7 between [15] - 14:19, 20:18, 39:16, 40:4, 40:23, 41:9, 52:17, 56:1, 58:19, 68:25, 73:2, 86:8, 93:2, 93:5, 96:9 beyond [2] - 38:12, 146:21 Bible [1] - 21:15 Bibler [4] - 1:10, 16:13, 92:18, 98:23 BIBLER [24] - 16:13, 52:6, 98:23, 102:9, 103:5, 103:10, 103:25, 104:4, 104:8, 104:15, 104:21, 105:8, 105:14, 105:21, 106:16, 106:23, 107:10, 107:12, 107:15, 107:18, 107:21, 108:25, 111:19, 123:7 big [7] - 62:5, 66:22, 102:6, 102:7, 106:12, 125:20, 125:23 bigger [1] - 13:4 biggest [5] - 81:9, 99:25, 100:6, 100:13, 100:16 **bill** [1] - 110:3 Billings [1] - 13:15 billion [14] - 74:2, 74:4, 74:17, 75:2, 120:5, 124:11, 124:12, 124:14, 124:17, 124:18,

124:21, 125:20, 125:21 **bills** [1] - 114:5 binding [2] - 20:18, 61:17 bit [28] - 4:19, 7:24, 9:6, 35:5, 35:6, 35:9, 36:17, 38:12, 38:13, 38:19, 45:15, 45:19, 45:24, 52:15, 58:11, 75:4, 78:22, 88:10, 89:16, 92:18, 108:6, 109:1, 109:6, 110:9, 122:20, 138:3, 147:20 black [1] - 109:15 Black [9] - 8:10, 8:11, 8:16, 8:17, 43:15, 73:9, 139:14, 140:21 blah [3] - 68:6 blah-blah [1] -68:6 blanche [1] - 122:2 **blank** [1] - 58:15 **BLM** [5] - 1:17, 2:4, 148:10, 148:13, 149:2 blocks [1] - 66:22 blow [1] - 82:11 blown [1] - 129:2 BOARD [1] - 1:1 board [7] - 5:8, 7:19. 62:16. 66:20. 70:3. 122:6, 122:10 Board [15] - 1:9, 3:2, 4:4, 8:13, 15:8, 15:14, 15:23, 49:1, 52:18, 52:22, 53:17, 53:23, 55:5, 146:2, 148:17 body [1] - 135:15 boiler [1] - 28:18 BOR [1] - 125:14 borrow [1] - 148:1 borrowed [1] - 147:22 boss [2] - 121:18, 122:10 bosses [1] - 122:6 botanical [1] - 112:14 bottom [4] - 36:8, 85:25, 90:22, 119:16 bouncing [1] - 77:19 boundaries [1] -138:19 Box [1] - 101:16 box [1] - 127:17 boxes [1] - 110:25 boys [1] - 107:24

break [7] - 26:4, 26:5,

69:25, 86:13, 92:13,

Breast [2] - 1:14, 25:9 BREAST [3] - 25:8, 39:23, 41:23 bridge [1] - 41:1 bridges [1] - 41:2 brief [2] - 25:19, 68:21 briefly [1] - 97:12 bring [17] - 8:6, 14:9, 21:18, 24:11, 38:3, 43:8, 58:15, 74:15, 79:24, 91:7, 93:24, 106:1, 106:6, 107:22, 108:9, 131:11, 147:22 **brings** [1] - 146:15 broad [3] - 115:7, 115:8, 115:9 broke [1] - 88:12 brought [16] - 5:8, 15:16, 27:23, 27:24, 45:8, 69:5, 69:17, 71:21, 90:10, 91:13, 97:4, 106:18, 108:17, 108:21, 129:8, 129:10 Brule [9] - 2:5, 11:10, 11:25, 58:14, 59:5, 59:6, 59:7, 59:23, 68:1 Budget [1] - 142:24 budget [14] - 53:10, 54:12. 54:20. 55:10. 114:23, 114:24, 118:4, 118:9, 121:9, 121:11, 121:22, 122:7, 123:24, 126:9 budgetaries [1] -117:17 budgeted [2] - 114:1, 114:10 budgets [2] - 11:7, 122:20 **Buffalo** [1] - 20:3 build [13] - 7:6, 8:2, 27:9, 30:11, 31:7, 39:20, 41:2, 73:8, 105:25, 108:15, 109:16, 111:16, 123:19 building [5] - 64:1, 95:16, 117:7, 136:2, 147:24 built [4] - 24:18, 76:23, 96:5, 98:5 bulletin [1] - 62:16 **bullets** [1] - 131:23 bunch [2] - 61:24, 77:6 burden [1] - 104:23

Bureau [7] - 1:19, 101:3 96:25 civil [4] - 10:23, 11:2, 69:5, 93:23, 95:9, 1:19, 13:14, 13:21, Castle [1] - 13:21 Chairman [2] - 5:1, 51:20, 116:14 109:6, 120:7, 25:17, 26:1, 141:19 catastrophes [1] -5:9 claimed [1] - 138:21 133:21, 135:7, burial [5] - 22:1, 22:8, 107:5 chairman [3] - 25:15, 139:24, 142:15, clarification [2] -28:13, 76:24, 144:21 category [2] - 35:22, 59:1, 132:10 62:25, 69:18 149:4, 149:8 burials [1] - 144:18 47:6 chairman's [1] - 59:5 clarified [2] - 96:17, commented [2] -12:14, 95:12 **Burlington** [1] - 41:5 Cathy [18] - 1:9, 4:3, chairmans [1] -138:6 comments [10] -Burns [1] - 12:13 15:13, 23:22, 35:23, 126:14 clarify [5] - 5:17, 52:6, 11:13, 31:20, 81:14, business [8] - 10:13, 59:19, 65:13, 65:15, challenged [3] - 9:2, 59:17, 70:21, 93:2 86:19, 89:10, 89:18, 17:1, 43:18, 43:20, 74:6, 93:19, 95:8, 9:8, 9:14 clarity [1] - 136:14 93:25, 98:19, clause [2] - 132:25, 44:4, 44:6, 56:5, 109:5, 110:11, challenges [1] - 23:11 111:24, 127:24 126:20 121:21, 123:15, chance [2] - 4:2, 65:21 147:12 businesses [1] -127:6, 131:2, 133:21 Commerce [1] - 54:23 change [7] - 16:8, clauses [1] - 147:9 **commerce** [2] - 55:6 110:6 Cathy's [1] - 114:2 33:9. 43:24. 102:18. clear [13] - 23:18, cattle [1] - 137:2 commercials [1] businessmen [1] -120:19, 121:2 47:23, 53:15, 54:2, changed [5] - 33:7, 126:21 127:10 Caucasian [1] - 14:1 77:19, 78:15, 79:18, Commission [2] caucus [22] - 77:3, 78:22, 120:2, 120:9, buy [1] - 66:7 85:2, 85:14, 97:6, 54:24, 141:11 Buy [1] - 107:16 78:20, 79:24, 83:21, 120:17 131:22, 141:24, 92:17, 97:5, 105:5, changes [2] - 115:19, committed [2] - 66:10, 143:2 106:3, 106:18, clearly [4] - 41:17, 66:12 C 139:23 108:21, 109:1, committee [5] - 17:14, 47:25, 66:22, 129:21 **changing** [1] - 39:20 111:22, 113:8, 49:10, 113:2, 113:5, chaos [1] - 102:20 clock [3] - 31:17, C.P [1] - 38:13 113:13, 119:3, 118:21 charge [4] - 7:2, 31:19 calvary [3] - 21:1, 121:5, 127:25, committees [1] -103:8, 103:10, 104:6 close [4] - 12:25, 42:2, 21:7, 21:9 128:2, 128:12, 125:14 Charlie [2] - 1:18, 52:20, 101:4 Campbell [2] - 1:16, 139:8, 142:13, 149:5 common [1] - 109:10 24:22 closed [1] - 24:7 25:14 caucused [1] - 107:3 closely [3] - 16:15, communities [1] -Chase [5] - 2:8, 5:7, CAMPBELL [1] caucusing [1] - 47:22 146:5, 146:22, 148:7 25:5, 42:20 66:5 25:13 caught [2] - 126:10, chatted [1] - 97:11 closer [1] - 8:22 **Community** [1] - 1:15 Canada [1] - 126:19 131:13 check [5] - 66:6, closest [1] - 12:1 community [3] cannot [10] - 50:17, caused [1] - 102:19 35:15, 126:18, 100:24, 101:3, Cloud [1] - 23:4 62:5, 70:15, 70:18, Cedar [1] - 15:6 126:19 101:10, 105:9 clusters [1] - 26:24 71:22, 72:6, 80:3, center [1] - 147:22 **compacting** [1] - 42:8 **checked** [1] - 110:25 coal [5] - 127:8, 143:8, 80:4, 141:10 central [2] - 23:4, 58:8 companies [2] checks [8] - 26:17, 143:9, 147:18, 148:8 capability [1] - 47:3 centralize [1] - 102:14 90:12, 90:13 32:2, 100:25, 101:5, Coalition [2] - 93:13, capable [1] - 92:5 centralized [2] -Company [1] - 143:12 101:14, 101:17, 94:16 capacity [1] - 15:8 105:11, 105:18 112:4, 112:5 cold [1] - 87:12 company [10] - 15:5, car [1] - 25:11 15:7, 36:1, 87:7, cents [1] - 85:15 CHERI [1] - 150:5 collected [3] - 31:3, card [2] - 10:13, 122:4 89:22, 90:3, 102:19, **CEO** [1] - 46:19 Cheri [2] - 3:4, 150:18 117:7. 132:20 care [3] - 50:18, 50:19, 108:19, 116:20, ceremonies [3] - 49:9, chew [1] - 135:19 collecting [1] - 116:16 91:16 70:15, 71:16 Cheyenne [5] - 1:22, 117:16 Colstrip [1] - 143:21 carefully [5] - 32:4, compared [1] - 126:16 certain [16] - 35:2, 18:18, 41:4, 126:3, combination [1] -111:24, 112:7, 39:24, 39:25, 40:1, 143:12 compensate [1] -36:15 112:22, 131:17 51:16, 71:4, 77:14, chisel [1] - 43:12 76:25 combine [2] - 26:10, carry [2] - 22:7, compensation [19] -77:22, 77:23, 78:4, choose [1] - 96:21 28:24 102:23 35:11, 35:13, 36:4, 78:22, 79:22, 81:20, **chose** [1] - 56:10 combined [1] - 29:25 carrying [1] - 63:25 82:7, 115:19, 120:20 36:16, 38:5, 47:7, Chunks [1] - 126:4 combining [1] - 30:17 cart [2] - 122:1, 139:13 47:10, 47:13, 48:4, certainly [7] - 46:16, Cindy [2] - 1:19, 25:25 comed [1] - 22:18 carve [2] - 114:23, 113:11, 117:21, 48:6, 57:18, 62:25, circle [1] - 127:17 comfortable [1] -127:1 120:21, 122:23, 63:1, 63:17, 63:19, Circuit [2] - 9:15, 123:11 carved [1] - 118:11 73:17, 85:18, 85:23, 130:10, 135:24 84:18 coming [14] - 7:19, case [8] - 31:25, 32:2, 97:16 CERTIFICATE [1] -9:25, 20:13, 22:3, circulate [1] - 77:25 37:14, 52:1, 98:8, competence [2] -150:2 34:6, 36:5, 43:24, circumstances [2] -139:13, 140:2, 86:24, 87:14 **Certified** [3] - 3:5, 87:13, 88:11 72:10, 81:25, 84:4, 141:13 complaints [1] - 111:6 150:6, 150:19 84:19, 91:5, 105:18, cited [1] - 123:18 cases [5] - 59:15, complete [2] - 23:16, **CERTIFY** [1] - 150:8 108:18 citing [1] - 123:17 66:7, 71:4, 127:15, cetera [6] - 48:2, 65:4, 58:13 commands [1] citizens [2] - 14:15, 134:24, 134:25, **completed** [4] - 5:10, 14:23 137:23 cash [2] - 66:5, 101:5 135:8, 147:6 31:4, 31:6, 31:14 City [4] - 3:2, 8:5, commencing [1] - 3:3 cashing [2] - 100:24,

CFR [3] - 5:19, 94:11,

25:17, 26:1

completely [4] -

comment [13] - 54:7,

10:17, 89:6, 120:18, 140:3, 144:7, 148:20 4:23, 25:6 constructed [2] continuance [1] -142:2 condemning [1] -64:2, 71:8 134:24 coordinator [2] - 15:2, completing [2] -144:6 construction [60] continue [11] - 10:9, 17:15 142:4, 142:7 23:20, 26:19, 27:18, condemns [1] -7:4. 10:11. 27:15. copies [5] - 10:3, Completion [1] -145:11 28:8, 28:10, 32:15, 51:9, 54:15, 57:19, 28:19, 31:15, 61:4, 34:3, 34:4, 34:5, 133:1 condition [3] - 61:7, 83:20, 98:9, 117:1, 61:5 completion [1] - 33:5 76:4, 82:4 34:7, 34:9, 34:10, 130:17 **copy** [4] - 58:24, 59:9, 36:19, 36:22, 37:3, 61:2, 61:9 compliance [5] - 15:2, conditions [6] - 10:5, Continued [1] - 2:1 37:4, 37:5, 37:14, 24:5, 82:21, 113:25, 15:25, 110:16, continued [1] - 4:6 Corps [2] - 83:13, 37:17, 37:18, 38:10, 133:11 110:17, 110:19, continues [1] - 48:20 137:21 38:11, 38:16, 38:18, complicated [2] -110:21 continuing [3] - 11:8, correct [6] - 50:3, conducive [1] -38:23, 38:25, 39:2, 45:11, 57:1 57:17, 83:19 64:9, 67:2, 67:9, 108:22 39:3, 39:5, 39:23, 141:5, 150:11 comply [3] - 29:8, contract [10] - 45:21, 40:11, 40:18, 41:1, 61:8, 141:21 conduct [6] - 51:24, 46:1, 64:5, 64:14, correctly [2] - 52:19, 41:18, 42:3, 42:7, 99:22, 109:13, complying [1] - 37:6 65:7, 99:20, 100:2, 42:11, 42:16, 43:3, component [2] -109:20, 109:22, 103:25, 113:18, corridor [5] - 27:20, 43:8, 44:9, 45:3, 82:5, 133:25, 134:6, 110:7 114:7 110:23, 110:24 45:22, 47:18, 50:2, conducted [4] - 8:13, contracted [4] - 33:8, 138:15 components [1] -26:22 19:1, 70:16, 114:7 50:3, 50:7, 50:10, 103:23, 114:4, corridors [3] - 133:24, conducting [2] -51:2, 51:4, 51:18, comprehensive [8] -123:10 134:4 51:19, 51:24, 52:7, 81:21, 99:13 contracting [10] cost [2] - 124:5, 6:7, 9:17, 33:16, 64:1, 64:23, 70:16, conductor [1] - 44:19 40:24, 53:4, 90:13, 33:17, 116:24, 124:10 117:2, 133:6, 135:9 confidential [1] -98:22, 98:24, 99:18, costed [1] - 126:16 117:9, 118:16, construction's [1] -104:7, 108:19, 132:15 86:10 costs [1] - 123:25 64:24 121:13, 123:3 compromised [1] confidentiality [1] cough [1] - 122:24 constructive [3] -88:1 133:11 contractor [20] -Council [4] - 24:6, 9:25, 10:10, 10:21 conceded [1] - 62:3 conflict [2] - 53:13, 38:20, 38:21, 39:11, 24:7, 93:14, 94:15 consult [3] - 82:19, concentrate [1] -104:1 39:14, 40:12, 41:9, council [3] - 16:17, 94:11, 96:25 111:15 conformity [1] -41:14, 41:16, 42:5, 17:7, 24:24 consultant [2] - 6:15, 42:12, 42:19, 42:23, concept [1] - 80:20 144:25 counties [1] - 140:2 23:18 45:20, 45:24, 50:14, concern [4] - 34:1, confused [5] - 62:2, country [7] - 14:15, consultants [14] -56:14, 91:24, 92:12, 89:21, 96:1, 147:17 64:25, 65:9, 129:3, 14:23, 57:2, 65:5, 11:1, 29:3, 35:20, 113:20, 114:4 135:23 concerned [9] - 13:22, 118:24, 138:22, 39:11, 53:19, 53:20, confusing [1] - 135:18 contractors [11] -55:10, 87:8, 128:20, 139:2 53:25, 54:4, 55:19, 39:19, 55:14, 55:19, 128:22, 129:11, connect [1] - 143:20 Country [2] - 106:8, 56:20, 57:2, 57:3, 56:15, 56:16, 64:6, 130:3, 142:12, connecting [1] -106:10 78:18, 116:10 64:14, 66:25, 67:2, 144:23 143:17 County [1] - 25:22 **CONSULTATION** [1] -91:19, 91:20 concerns [16] - 24:17, Conrad [4] - 1:22, **COUNTY** [1] - 150:3 1:2 contracts [18] - 52:7, 30:1, 54:25, 55:3, 18:17, 56:23, 125:6 couple [15] - 9:3, consultation [6] -52:8, 52:9, 52:10, 55:9, 69:1, 84:3, consensus [6] - 16:3, 10:20, 28:1, 35:10, 5:16, 5:18, 6:2, 33:6, 66:24, 67:1, 99:17, 84:6, 86:12, 90:25, 16:7, 28:25, 69:10, 35:17, 44:8, 45:8, 56:13, 132:22 100:1, 100:3, 100:4, 96:22, 101:25, 104:9, 105:22 48:8, 58:9, 92:24, Consultation [2] -104:12, 104:18, 102:1, 112:13, consider [5] - 28:23, 99:10, 102:3, 132:8, 132:18 104:24, 110:2, 112:14, 138:2 94:11, 97:1, 142:4, 102:23, 107:1, consultations [3] -110:3, 123:13, 124:2 conclude [1] - 47:14 145:6 142:15 5:19, 11:12, 11:18 control [9] - 51:21, concluded [4] - 9:1, considerable [2] course [18] - 5:12, consulting [1] - 24:15 51:23, 53:7, 55:3, 9:19, 37:1, 61:24 31:1, 38:7 8:15, 28:13, 32:18, contact [1] - 43:2 143:25, 144:1, conclusion [1] - 74:16 consideration [2] -37:22, 37:24, 54:20, 144:4, 144:8, 146:19 contacting [1] condemn [5] - 145:2, 139:5, 141:24 55:8, 59:22, 65:16, 108:25 controlling [2] -146:10, 146:15, considered [1] - 76:18 66:10, 70:25, 81:11, 145:12, 145:15 contacts [1] - 121:19 146:16 86:5. 91:18. 92:24. consist [1] - 48:25 controversial [1] contaminate [1] condemnation [14] -115:1, 127:18 consistent [1] - 24:12 108:10 128:11 139:3, 139:10, Court [6] - 9:15, conspiracy [5] contention [1] convenience [1] -84:18, 146:6, 146:7, 139:13, 139:17, 109:14, 143:5, 100:17 35:11 139:19, 141:12, 146:8, 146:14 143:6, 143:16, contest [1] - 39:8 conversation [2] -141:13, 143:25, court [16] - 4:14, 9:9, 143:18 contingencies [1] -37:11, 83:12 145:25, 146:1, constrained [1] -9:14, 59:13, 139:11, 147:1 conversations [1] -146:3, 146:6, 146:7, 32:14 139:20, 139:22, continually [2] - 80:9, 111:18 149:6 140:1, 140:2, 140:9, construct [2] - 64:3, 99:24 coordination [2] condemned [3] -140:12, 140:15, 134:15

32:5, 32:14, 32:16, 68:21 65:2, 74:22, 75:1, 140:19, 141:14, 59:24, 107:3, 149:6 33:10, 34:15, 34:17, 139:11, 139:13, degree [3] - 23:4, 90:23, 114:18, 139:15, 139:16 court-ordered [2] -38:7, 38:8, 39:13, 57:4, 148:10 121:8, 121:12, 140:2, 149:6 51:5, 51:11, 60:22, Dated [1] - 150:13 delegates [1] - 13:10 128:17, 133:4 courts [2] - 9:2, 140:5 63:8, 66:16, 73:18, dated [1] - 67:5 delete [2] - 119:19, developed [24] - 12:6, cover [4] - 95:24, 82:25, 86:22, 89:12, dates [1] - 139:20 142:18 12:13, 12:20, 14:9, 91:8, 97:23, 103:18, 16:6. 26:15. 28:17. 95:25, 105:19, Dave [6] - 1:10, 16:13, deletions [1] - 111:24 105:19. 112:22. 28:20, 29:5, 29:9, 109:17 92:18, 98:21, 98:23, demonstrate [1] - 47:3 115:4, 119:24, 30:10, 30:21, 30:22, covered [3] - 13:7, 123:4 denigrated [1] - 95:1 122:17, 125:21, 30:25, 31:3, 34:22, 95:22, 95:23 **Dawakton** [1] - 19:13 Denver [2] - 24:8, 25:4 132:3, 132:7, 132:9, 48:25, 63:15, 95:21, crane [1] - 43:6 days [3] - 10:21, 83:4, Department [1] - 7:16 95:25, 114:13. 132:18, 132:23, crash [1] - 5:12 138:4 dependant [3] - 27:13, 133:9, 134:2, 136:3, 115:24, 115:25, Crazy [2] - 138:22 days'[1] - 100:19 27:18. 117:1 136:5 130:7 create [5] - 99:1, deal [14] - 13:10, 41:6, depth [2] - 11:23, Cultural [1] - 25:10 developers [1] - 18:3 99:17, 102:14, 49:3. 49:4. 63:13. 112:17 cultures [1] - 126:7 developing [4] -103:19, 134:14 72:12, 72:23, 75:12, **Deputy** [1] - 7:16 curation [1] - 132:19 11:23, 75:10, created [6] - 48:13, 75:13, 76:14, 106:5, describing [2] - 131:3, Curley [16] - 1:14, 116:12, 121:11 55:2, 69:17, 93:19, 109:8, 148:3, 148:16 131:4 12:7, 13:24, 18:1, development [18] -93:20, 99:1 Dealing [1] - 148:4 design [8] - 7:4, 18:3, 22:18, 30:19, 12:24, 13:11, 14:10, creating [2] - 59:18, dealing [9] - 34:8, 23:12, 134:13, 54:6, 58:11, 61:12, 18:15, 27:25, 35:4, 71:24 55:25, 74:16, 77:13, 136:17, 137:7, 64:9, 64:16, 115:8, 45:7, 60:7, 62:20, Creativity [1] - 86:3 111:10, 116:1, 137:19, 138:8, 149:6 116:3, 117:5, 121:20 62:22, 62:23, 96:3, 116:4, 122:12, 149:1 credit [1] - 122:4 designated [3] -96:4, 127:2, 132:14, current [3] - 8:16, creek [1] - 76:24 **deals** [1] - 23:13 132:9, 132:19, 8:17, 12:2 132:22, 143:8 dealt [4] - 13:8, 49:6, crew [12] - 18:5, 40:9, 132:23 curve [1] - 138:17 dialogue [2] - 10:10, 49:13, 135:10 40:17, 43:24, 87:4, designed [1] - 8:18 Cut [1] - 20:7 10:21 87:6, 87:8, 87:22, **Deb** [1] - 17:6 designers [1] - 136:22 dialogues [1] - 48:4 cut [3] - 39:9, 119:6, 88:10, 88:13, 90:7, **Debbie** [1] - 1:20 DESROSIERS [6] -Dianne [7] - 1:23, 130:19 **December** [5] - 9:11, 19:20, 52:20, 102:8, 19:20, 52:19, 102:7, crews [4] - 40:21, cuts [1] - 118:24 9:15, 9:19, 38:17, 105:4, 107:14, 131:8 102:13, 106:2, cutting [2] - 125:7, 43:24, 43:25 139:11 **Desrosiers** [3] - 1:23, 107:13 142:13 decide [8] - 31:19, criteria [2] - 56:8, 19:20, 52:19 38:13, 71:18, 74:21, dictated [1] - 50:16 122:18 destroy [3] - 85:4, dictorial [1] - 117:21 D 77:2, 83:21, 83:22, criterion [1] - 29:23 98:1, 98:4 difference [2] - 96:9, 113:4 critical [3] - 26:11, destroyed [5] - 76:8, 96:10 decision [12] - 9:4, 32:16, 70:2 76:16, 77:17, 98:9, **D.C** [1] - 7:15 differences [1] - 83:15 cross [4] - 86:22, 9:14, 9:16, 9:17, 98:10 Dakota [19] - 1:18, 3:2, different [27] - 7:9, 51:13, 68:6, 72:22, 89:12, 91:8, 112:22 destruction [1] -3:6, 8:6, 11:19, 15:1, 8:20, 18:11, 19:3, 81:22, 84:20, cross-cultural [4] -97:23 20:4, 20:8, 94:2, 21:21, 22:9, 30:8, 135:15, 135:16, 86:22, 89:12, 91:8, detail [3] - 37:20, 52:9, 126:2, 126:15, 35:10, 36:14, 44:8, 138:8 112:22 68:17 140:23, 140:25, 50:11, 51:20, 65:12, decisions [5] - 8:24, crossed [1] - 21:8 detailed [1] - 119:22 141:9, 141:12, 80:20, 98:16, 98:17, crossing [3] - 25:21, 20:11, 109:21, determination [3] -144:20, 144:22, 99:5, 100:17, 119:3, 135:13, 147:8 41:5, 42:10 50:25, 97:25, 98:4 150:7, 150:13 123:12, 126:7, deem [1] - 82:25 crossings [2] - 41:4, determinations [2] -**DAKOTA** [1] - 150:1 131:23, 133:24, deep [2] - 147:21, 137:21 81:11, 134:19 Dakotan [1] - 7:14 134:4, 134:5, 148:1 Crows [3] - 1:14, 25:9, determine [9] - 32:19, Dakotas [1] - 25:17 140:16, 147:10 default [1] - 18:20 126:6 38:1, 74:20, 114:17, Dan [1] - 12:13 Different [2] - 41:24, **DEFENDER** [1] - 6:5 CROWS [3] - 25:8, 122:16, 122:17, dark [1] - 109:15 98:17 **Defender** [2] - 2:7, 6:5 39:23, 41:23 132:10, 133:18, data [21] - 30:23, 31:1, differentiated [1] crying [1] - 22:16 define [2] - 41:17, 145:16 33:14, 36:9, 71:14, 50:4 cultural [62] - 11:3, 121:10 determined [5] -72:18, 82:9, 88:21, differently [1] - 127:19 13:7, 13:22, 14:17, defined [2] - 39:15, 50:20, 119:12, 89:7, 89:9, 117:7, differing [1] - 51:15 137:10 119:17, 133:1, 134:6 16:1, 16:20, 16:24, 128:21, 129:2, difficult [4] - 82:7, 17:4, 17:14, 17:20, defining [1] - 26:15 determining [2] -129:4, 129:6, 129:17, 141:25 definite [1] - 90:13 18:7, 19:6, 24:5, 129:25, 130:2 129:14, 130:4, difficulties [2] - 99:15, 24:12, 24:18, 25:19, definitely [5] - 6:12, develop [19] - 16:3. 130:8, 130:14, 105:8 26:16, 26:20, 26:23, 46:8. 46:11. 49:2. 27:3, 29:25, 30:10, 130:22, 133:14 dig [3] - 71:13, 87:18, 27:13, 28:6, 29:24, 117:24 45:24, 46:21, 62:12, date [8] - 9:5, 59:23, 88:2

definitions [2] - 68:12,

63:9, 63:11, 63:23,

30:6, 30:14, 30:18,

6

78:25 digging [1] - 20:24 disposition [8] - 51:8, 92:6, 99:11, 113:8, direct [1] - 110:3 132:24, 143:25, done [47] - 10:8, 117:7, 128:12 144:1, 144:4, 144:9, 10:14, 17:22, 27:10, duties [1] - 61:16 Direct [1] - 7:16 145:9, 145:16 27:14, 30:11, 31:7, directed [2] - 33:6, Dispute [1] - 113:1 36:25, 37:1, 37:2, Ε 33:8 dispute [5] - 48:23, 37:12, 37:24, 41:22, direction [9] - 11:4, 41:25, 46:8, 47:11. 19:9, 53:7, 53:20, 87:9, 118:20, 147:9, e-mailed [1] - 115:16 47:19, 50:5, 55:18, 84:20, 133:25, 147:12 **EAGLE** [28] - 6:22, 55:20, 76:16, 86:4, 137:4, 138:13 disputed [1] - 76:1 17:12, 69:4, 70:5, 86:7, 89:1, 100:8, directions [1] - 40:14 disputes [1] - 113:3 70:11, 70:23, 71:20, 110:8, 114:3, disrespect [1] - 20:20 directly [15] - 7:7, 72:5, 73:24, 86:18, 116:25, 118:10, dissembled [1] -10:14, 11:4, 46:6, 89:14, 89:25, 91:10, 120:15, 123:13, 46:14, 50:5, 52:13, 91:15, 92:7, 92:10, 125:1, 125:12, 53:18, 53:20, 53:22, distance [1] - 51:7 92:13, 104:12, 125:13, 131:8, 105:17, 114:3, distances [1] - 16:11 107:16, 119:10, 134:21, 135:1, 121:15, 123:9, distinction [1] - 14:19 119:15, 120:4, 135:8, 135:25, 136:16 distinguish [2] - 75:5, 122:5, 122:22, 137:13, 139:2, director [4] - 7:13, 75:6 123:6, 128:1, 141:6, 141:8, 146:2, 16:24, 17:4, 24:23 disturbed [1] - 87:11 137:25, 140:21 147:4 disagree [1] - 60:2 disturbing [1] - 88:6 Eagle [4] - 1:21, 2:6, door [1] - 126:16 disagreeing [1] diverse [1] - 126:7 6:22, 17:13 Doug [12] - 1:13, 96:16 DM&E [50] - 1:11, 2:5, Eagles [3] - 13:1, 10:22, 23:11, 35:9, disagreement [1] -4:5, 6:17, 7:2, 7:10, 93:14, 94:15 36:16, 37:19, 39:1, 78:11 7:13, 7:18, 8:2, 8:4, early [3] - 11:20, 39:1, 73:12, 91:12, discharged [1] - 20:13 10:4, 10:25, 14:13, 39:22 111:20, 113:23, discoveries [7] -23:12, 23:18, 25:6, earnest [1] - 137:19 114:11 28:12, 133:8, 28:5, 32:6, 32:15, earth [3] - 22:4, 39:8, Douglas [1] - 20:2 135:11, 144:1, 35:19, 36:17, 38:4, 39:19 down [20] - 4:12, 14:4, 144:2, 145:17, 44:13, 49:1, 50:9, easement [3] - 145:12, 14:5, 20:19, 20:24, 145:19 53:18, 53:25, 57:15, 146:11, 146:17 24:7, 38:20, 38:22, 63:22, 64:3, 64:4, discovery [3] easements [1] -41:16, 51:6, 62:4, 132:25, 139:21, 76:16, 76:23, 92:22, 146:16 86:22, 100:22, 103:23, 105:17, 148:12 easier [2] - 110:4, 101:8. 104:9. discrepancies [1] -110:3, 110:12, 113:18 107:24, 122:23, 100:20 113:19, 114:1, 125:16, 126:11, easily [1] - 44:5 114:5, 116:20, discrepancy [2] east [4] - 15:21, 40:9, 137:9 121:15, 129:10, 103:3, 106:7 43:15, 43:24 draft [6] - 16:5, 29:1, 133:2, 138:7, discretion [1] - 146:11 eastern [2] - 72:24, 29:3, 29:4, 142:25 145:11, 145:15, discuss [15] - 4:6, 73:4 **Draft** [1] - 9:7 146:3, 147:5 12:12, 16:8, 35:12, eat [1] - 61:24 drafted [1] - 117:5 **DO** [1] - 150:8 48:5, 68:17, 77:4, economic [16] - 12:24, dragged [1] - 17:8 79:23, 80:20, 81:7, document [15] - 9:17, 13:11, 14:8, 14:10, drainage [2] - 148:4 83:6, 105:5, 120:23, 12:6, 12:10, 16:7, 18:15, 27:25, 35:4, Drainage [1] - 148:4 128:12 28:25, 60:17, 61:3, 45:7, 57:24, 62:19, drastically [1] discussed [6] - 35:15, 61:4, 61:12, 76:5, 66:4, 66:5, 75:7, 139:22 69:16, 70:12, 81:19, 79:5, 84:9, 93:9, 78:12, 78:14, 127:2 drawing [1] - 133:23 91:18, 129:5 117:9, 119:22 Economic [2] - 62:22, drinking [5] - 87:7, documented [2] discussing [3] - 83:5, 62:23 88:9, 89:20, 89:22, 111:15, 138:3 76:22 edge [1] - 125:7 90:8 documents [16] discussion [21] - 29:4, educated [2] - 22:5, drive [1] - 79:2 5:25, 58:12, 58:14, 38:15. 47:8. 58:23. 22:7 58:20, 61:23, 77:23, drives [1] - 149:7 63:18, 68:4, 68:18, education [1] - 127:14 due [1] - 95:10 81:12, 82:18, 82:20, 68:24, 78:25, 79:9, educational [1] -93:18, 93:19, 98:7, duly [1] - 150:8 79:10, 83:1, 86:13, 127:1 113:12, 128:8, 98:10, 117:23, duly-appointed [1] effect [7] - 30:5, 130:10, 135:20, 147:10 150:8 34:18, 38:6, 71:9, dollar [5] - 74:2, 74:4, duration [1] - 37:15 138:5, 141:23, 132:12, 137:3, 75:2, 79:3, 85:15 142:8, 142:9 during [12] - 21:16, 148:20 dollars [1] - 65:24 28:10, 34:3, 34:5, discussions [2] effects [12] - 38:1, 12:9, 60:6 dominated [2] - 54:25, 34:9, 68:18, 79:24,

51:4, 70:18, 74:23, 114:18, 115:3, 128:24, 130:1, 131:1, 132:5, 133:5, 133:18 effort [2] - 95:2, 95:12 efforts [3] - 18:25, 39:16, 137:19 eight [1] - 134:7 Eighth [2] - 9:15, 84:18 Eileen [1] - 2:2 **EIS** [9] - 9:2, 9:7, 9:11, 10:4, 16:1, 133:23, 134:10 either [3] - 97:18, 104:18, 140:14 elaborate [1] - 88:19 elder [4] - 21:13, 24:24, 125:14, 138:20 elders [5] - 13:2, 27:8, 33:13, 117:3, 126:25 **elected** [1] - 13:2 element [1] - 43:10 Elgin [2] - 1:14, 25:9 eligibility [2] - 50:25, 134:19 eligible [15] - 26:25, 29:18, 29:22, 31:23, 32:20. 34:14. 50:20. 74:21. 114:17. 122:17. 122:18. 129:25, 132:2, 132:6, 133:4 **eliminate** [1] - 102:15 eliminating [1] - 102:2 **emotional** [1] - 21:23 **employed** [1] - 10:23 employee [4] - 44:23, 48:15, 48:16, 48:18 employing [1] - 89:19 employment [17] -57:16, 62:12, 63:24, 64:5, 64:8, 64:13, 64:21, 64:22, 64:25, 65:7, 65:9, 65:12, 66:1, 66:17, 82:12, 96:3 Employment [2] -64:16, 65:19 encompass [1] -117:12 encompassing [2] -33:1, 119:21 **encounter** [1] - 51:5 encountered [1] -99:15 **encourage** [2] - 55:13 end [13] - 4:12, 8:7,

8:9, 8:15, 26:13,	25:4	87:9, 128:9, 141:17	145:15	127:18, 138:4,
37:13, 47:10, 47:11,	environmental [7] -	examples [1] - 100:8	fairly [5] - 7:25, 39:10,	145:18
74:9, 104:14,	11:2, 55:9, 60:22,	excavating [1] - 20:25	101:1, 101:4, 119:22	Field [2] - 25:17, 26:1
104:15, 104:16,	76:4, 124:17,	excellent [2] - 105:22,	faith [2] - 42:5, 127:12	field [66] - 17:15,
137:23	125:21, 125:23	125:2	Faith [4] - 1:21, 17:13,	17:16, 18:5, 25:7,
endangered [2] -	envision [1] - 115:1	Except [1] - 61:10	86:16, 89:11	26:17, 27:11, 27:16,
12:23, 96:2	envisioned [1] - 64:10	exception [1] - 141:7	fall [5] - 25:5, 35:22,	28:10, 31:12, 32:1,
endeavor [1] - 16:19	equality [1] - 106:15	exceptions [1] - 9:3	38:16, 39:4, 93:20	32:3, 32:8, 32:11,
ended [2] - 8:15, 56:6	equipped [1] - 99:7	exclude [1] - 83:14	Fall [1] - 25:22	32:12, 34:5, 37:5,
ending [1] - 38:17	equitable [1] - 100:13	excuse [1] - 50:1	Falls [1] - 4:22	44:20, 49:5, 49:7,
energy [1] - 126:21	Erin [2] - 1:16, 25:3	Excuse [1] - 70:5	familiar [1] - 10:18	49:12, 50:9, 51:8,
Energy's [1] - 7:16	erosion [1] - 51:21	Executive [1] - 133:13	family [1] - 66:7	51:22, 63:15, 65:10,
enforceable [1] -	error [1] - 71:24	exercises [1] - 116:8	fantastic [1] - 123:21	70:3, 75:18, 87:1,
61:17				87:12, 88:13, 88:16,
engage [1] - 5:16	especially [2] - 20:21,	existed [1] - 54:23	far [18] - 4:12, 22:19,	90:5, 90:14, 90:24,
	21:20	existing [4] - 8:3,	46:13, 50:2, 55:10,	91:3, 91:21, 92:4,
engaged [3] - 5:3, 7:4, 83:12	essential [3] - 13:6,	40:10, 72:25, 73:4	55:23, 56:8, 60:14,	99:11, 99:13, 99:21,
	100:23, 101:19	expand [1] - 8:3	70:22, 78:13, 81:13,	101:11, 102:4,
engaging [1] - 66:17	Essentially [1] - 15:9	expands [2] - 118:3,	108:15, 109:21,	102:11, 105:24,
engine [3] - 44:6,	essentially [2] - 12:16,	118:4	113:21, 130:3,	106:13, 106:24,
44:16, 44:23	72:25	expect [4] - 51:14,	131:24, 137:24,	107:24, 108:16,
engineer [2] - 10:23,	establish [1] - 66:2	52:4, 69:10, 141:15	139:2	109:14, 109:21,
44:17	established [3] - 78:4,	expected [1] - 133:3	Fargo [3] - 101:2,	109:14, 109:21,
Engineering [6] -	79:19, 113:3	expense [1] - 126:12	101:3, 101:7	110:10, 111:7,
1:12, 1:13, 1:13,	estate [1] - 145:7	experience [6] - 6:12,	farm [1] - 17:17	111:8, 112:4, 112:5,
4:22, 10:23, 10:24	estimate [2] - 42:21,	18:21, 19:2, 21:14,	fashion [3] - 24:13,	112:6, 112:23,
engineering [8] -	44:3	64:17, 116:4	101:13, 117:13	
50:13, 72:8, 125:1,	estimated [2] - 43:19,	expert [1] - 33:14	father [2] - 23:8	117:8, 122:15,
134:8, 134:9,	121:22	expertise [1] - 86:7	faunal [1] - 112:14	132:15, 137:24,
134:19, 137:23,	et [6] - 48:2, 65:4,	explain [4] - 38:19,	fear [1] - 108:8	140:3, 140:17, 142:5
137:24	134:24, 134:25,	45:14, 52:17, 52:24	feasible [1] - 101:16	fields [1] - 147:19
engineeringwise [1] -	135:8, 147:6	explore [1] - 112:16	February [2] - 9:13,	fight [1] - 95:11
147:20	ethic [1] - 126:20	expressed [2] - 33:19,	22:11	fighting [2] - 93:11,
Engineers [2] - 83:13,	ethno [2] - 27:7, 33:12	133:14	federal [26] - 4:4, 7:19,	143:11
137:21	ethno-historic [2] -	expressing [1] - 86:11	15:14, 27:2, 29:8,	fights [1] - 95:11
engineers [4] - 11:2,	27:7, 33:12	expressly [1] - 61:16	32:19, 51:23, 81:10,	figure [4] - 10:8,
71:1, 125:24, 137:5	ethnographic [2] -	extend [1] - 38:11	93:2, 93:5, 93:10,	37:25, 87:10, 100:22
enormous [2] - 12:25,	33:12, 117:6	extensive [1] - 64:16	94:12, 98:16,	figured [2] - 50:13,
125:19	evaluated [1] - 133:23	extensively [1] - 12:15	110:15, 110:17,	50:14
Enormous [1] -	evaluation [1] -	extent [4] - 6:9, 50:15,	111:1, 125:11,	file [1] - 119:5
125:19	132:16	128:6, 134:13	132:20, 144:15,	fill [1] - 39:9
ensure [5] - 15:24,	event [4] - 12:20, 64:2,	· ·	144:16, 145:8,	filled [2] - 18:16, 76:24
19:22, 55:6, 91:1,	64:3, 145:21	extenuating [1] -	145:9, 146:15,	fills [1] - 42:8
133:7	eventually [2] - 15:21,	87:13	148:17	Final [1] - 9:7
ensuring [4] - 18:25,		extra [1] - 32:7	Federal [8] - 15:22,	final [12] - 9:11, 9:13,
37:6, 53:25, 55:9	143:22	eyes [1] - 124:20	24:8, 56:1, 124:16,	50:25, 72:11, 82:20,
entail [2] - 37:21,	Eventually [1] - 55:4	Eyes [3] - 2:8, 5:7,	133:2, 146:6, 146:8,	134:19, 136:17,
116:21	evidence [1] - 88:20	146:22	146:14	136:18, 136:19,
entire [8] - 9:16,	exact [4] - 41:20,	EYES [2] - 5:7, 146:22	federally [1] - 148:18	137:19, 149:4, 149:6
27:20, 33:1, 33:21,	137:20, 139:9,	_	FedEx [2] - 101:14,	finalize [1] - 11:7
34:18, 48:22, 75:14,	145:21	F	101:19	finalizing [1] - 138:8
	exactly [14] - 10:8,			finally [3] - 81:24,
129:23	26:13, 39:2, 45:20,	food (4) 92:4F	feedback [1] - 122:16	83:25, 136:17
entirely [5] - 65:11,	59:10, 65:11, 67:9,	face [1] - 83:15	feelings [1] - 22:22	financial [1] - 53:13
73:5, 91:25, 106:25	77:4, 82:10, 108:7,	facets [2] - 7:4, 7:9	feet [4] - 136:4,	fine [13] - 9:10, 47:8,
entitled [1] - 150:10	111:21, 112:19,	facilities [1] - 25:22	136:24, 147:25,	
entity [1] - 61:18	123:7, 139:16	fact [13] - 17:15, 30:2,	148:1	59:12, 59:13, 69:16,
entry [1] - 65:3	Exactly [5] - 54:13,	32:4, 54:25, 58:25,	FEIS [2] - 61:19, 68:6	80:1, 81:5, 82:13,
envelope [1] - 136:23	55:21, 63:20,	59:2, 65:23, 67:10,	felt [1] - 87:23	82:14, 82:16, 85:10,
environment [1] -	115:12, 122:11	69:8, 76:4, 85:2,	female [1] - 87:18	119:3, 136:13
134:12	examining [1] - 89:9	131:2, 142:1	few [7] - 9:10, 84:10,	finish [7] - 22:19,
Environmental [1] -	example [4] - 73:25,	factor [2] - 76:20,	101:24, 111:15,	79:12, 81:16, 91:10,
				1

95:20, 123:5, 123:15 finished [2] - 79:13, 79:14 fired [1] - 131:9 firmed [1] - 39:15 firms [3] - 56:10, 125:1, 125:23 first [34] - 4:15, 5:16, 9:21, 9:22, 11:18, 15:22, 18:8, 27:12, 29:17, 31:23, 37:25, 40:16, 48:9, 64:10, 77:7, 88:24, 89:9, 99:16, 99:19, 100:7, 102:23, 114:16, 121:24, 122:13, 126:13, 127:15, 129:18, 129:22, 130:13, 130:16, 95:16 130:23, 131:3, 139:13, 141:3 Fisher [2] - 1:22, 18:17 **FISHER** [9] - 18:17, 102:24, 120:8, 121:1, 121:4, 142:15, 142:24, 143:2, 143:4 fit [2] - 118:3, 118:4 **five** [2] - 41:3, 42:2 **fix** [2] - 93:24, 94:4 fixed [1] - 82:6 Flandreau [2] - 1:22, 18:15 flat [1] - 147:21 flesh [1] - 121:21 fleshed [2] - 64:17, 64:19 flexible [1] - 131:18 floating [1] - 123:22 floor [1] - 101:24 Flourames [4] - 42:19, 146:24 43:2, 43:4, 43:7 flow [1] - 131:13 flowchart [1] - 147:1 focus [4] - 38:15, 119:19 112:1, 113:8, 128:25 focuses [1] - 18:23 focusing [1] - 130:20 folk [1] - 48:14 20:16 folks [23] - 7:25, 47:23, 90:14, 99:17, 100:22, 101:1, 101:4, 101:14, 102:3, 102:11, 102:12, 102:23, 103:2, 103:5, 103:13, 103:15, 33:17 103:17, 105:15, full [5] - 20:10, 38:11, 107:1, 109:19, 38:16, 57:10, 129:2

116:2, 116:4, 129:10 follow [10] - 6:18. 19:15, 39:21, 58:10, 122:25, 124:19, 131:19. 131:20. 140:5, 141:20 followed [1] - 19:23 **following** [6] - 3:1, 39:8, 42:9, 42:12, 133:16, 140:9 **force** [1] - 48:25 Forest [4] - 1:11, 20:2, 141:17, 141:18 forget [1] - 86:20 forgets [1] - 81:25 forgetting [1] - 94:16 form [5] - 36:12, 65:24, 68:21, 95:15, formal [1] - 66:3 forms [5] - 100:7, 100:16, 100:22, 109:3, 109:4 Fort [1] - 21:16 forth [2] - 11:8, 46:1 forward [15] - 7:20, 10:16, 10:20, 11:8, 23:22, 24:12, 55:19, 69:10, 93:24, 97:4, 113:7, 113:10, 115:5, 122:19, 126:8 **forwarded** [1] - 114:5 fought [2] - 52:4, 93:6 four [7] - 41:3, 42:2, 56:10, 80:25, 85:10, 130:2, 140:2 FR [1] - 133:13 frame [4] - 63:18, 90:19, 92:2, 113:12 framework [4] - 10:7, 97:17, 111:14, frankly [1] - 131:13 fraternize [1] - 108:3 free [2] - 112:16, freedoms [1] - 14:22 freezes [1] - 41:15 freight [2] - 20:15, friends [1] - 21:20 front [7] - 5:22, 35:9, 36:19, 44:8, 84:12, 102:23, 111:17 Ft [5] - 1:14, 13:25, 20:8, 89:3, 116:3 fulfill [2] - 29:10,

full-time [1] - 57:10 fully [1] - 84:22 fund [2] - 35:4, 75:3 funded [3] - 113:15, 123:8, 123:9 funding [3] - 38:14, 52:10, 113:21 funds [2] - 28:5, 35:24 funerary [3] - 132:24, 144:2, 144:16 future [12] - 4:6, 4:23, 7:20, 7:21, 37:23, 57:11, 90:17, 97:9, 99:18. 115:24. 127:9. 130:11

G

gain [1] - 57:20 gained [1] - 109:8 game [1] - 141:25 **Gap** [1] - 20:3 Gary [4] - 1:17, 1:20, 13:13, 16:23 **Gary's** [1] - 17:6 **Gavins** [1] - 89:3 gender [1] - 87:16 general [4] - 8:14, 51:19, 114:25, 115:23 generally [4] - 15:11, 56:4, 73:3, 73:7 generations [1] -81:23 genesis [2] - 82:2, 82:3 gentlemen [3] -121:16, 122:5, 137:25 **geometric** [1] - 134:9 GHOST [2] - 20:6, 21:22 Ghost [6] - 2:2, 2:2, 4:8, 4:10, 20:7, 92:14 Gillette [2] - 8:7, 73:9 girlfriend [1] - 107:25 given [11] - 20:10, 52:3, 89:12, 95:10, 109:9, 109:19, 115:1, 118:4, 131:12, 141:3 glad [11] - 11:11, 14:3, 18:12, 22:6, 22:16, 22:17, 22:18, 22:22, 23:21, 138:5 Glad [1] - 22:17 Glidden [3] - 1:9, 4:3,

15:13

GLIDDEN [132] - 4:1, government [6] - 7:12, 9 4:11, 15:13, 26:3, 26:7, 37:22, 45:5, 46:3, 48:8, 48:21, 49:18, 49:21, 52:16, 52:21. 54:10. 54:13. 54:16, 54:19, 55:21, 56:15, 56:19, 58:2, 58:6, 59:21, 60:4, 60:8, 60:12, 60:15, 60:18, 61:2, 61:25, 62:10, 62:15, 62:19, 62:23, 63:2, 63:5, 63:20, 65:11, 65:14, 65:16, 66:20, 67:1, 67:8, 67:14, 67:18, 67:24, 68:2, 68:13, 68:16, 68:23, 69:19, 69:22, 70:9, 70:22, 70:25, 72:4, 72:7, 73:23, 74:18, 75:9, 75:24, 76:3, 76:10, 76:18, 77:1, 77:9, 79:9, 79:13, 83:17, 83:24, 84:23, 85:17, 85:20, 85:24, 86:3, 89:11, 90:22, 92:16, 94:13, 94:17, 95:18, 96:10, 96:14, 96:20, 98:21, 111:20, 113:16, 114:11, 115:1, 115:8, 115:10, 115:13, 115:18, 115:23, 116:23, 117:20, 118:13, 118:18, 119:1, 119:9, 119:14, 119:18, 120:6, 120:10, 121:3, 121:5, 121:13, 121:24, 122:4, 122:12, 123:3, 123:21, 124:5, 124:8, 127:21, 129:3, 129:12, 129:20, 131:7, 131:16, 134:22, 135:21, 136:10, 136:13, 142:23, 142:25, 143:3, 144:11, 144:15, 145:19, 146:1 global [2] - 74:7, 74:11 goals [2] - 30:17, 120:13 gosh [1] - 87:22

govern [1] - 91:24

governing [1] - 51:22

11:12, 79:18, 122:7, 122:8 Government [4] -15:22, 24:8, 56:1, 124.16 government-togovernment [1] -11:12 governmental [1] -95:15 governments [2] -20:18, 65:2 gracious [1] - 92:20 grade [6] - 22:19, 22:20, 40:19, 40:20, 138:17, 147:23 grading [10] - 39:8, 39:16, 39:19, 40:5, 40:9, 40:16, 40:24, 40:25, 41:14, 42:7 graduate [1] - 23:6 granite [1] - 43:13 grant [1] - 9:17 granted [2] - 68:5, 126:13 Grassland [2] - 20:4, 20:5 Graves [1] - 144:17 Gray [4] - 12:13, 13:1, 93:14, 94:15 great [6] - 10:7, 16:11, 52:9, 52:23, 109:8, 136:13 greatly [1] - 127:16 grew [1] - 23:3 grievance [3] - 49:10, 113:2, 113:5 ground [9] - 34:6, 41:15, 42:8, 64:23, 87:9, 87:19, 87:20, 87:25, 109:10 grounds [2] - 22:1, 22:8 group [9] - 39:10, 89:17, 99:17, 99:20, 99:22, 102:14, 109:9, 110:22, 115:15 Group [5] - 1:10, 1:10, 15:6, 16:14, 50:6 Groups [1] - 53:15 groups [4] - 39:25, 40:1, 41:23, 43:11 grow [3] - 25:15, 43:20, 44:5 grown [1] - 109:7 grows [1] - 43:20 guarantee [2] - 42:20, 89:24

guess [45] - 5:11, 6:24, 15:12, 18:23, 26:21, 27:5, 35:10, 38:15, 39:14, 41:2, 41:9. 41:22. 45:22. 49:25, 69:4, 69:15, 71:20, 73:24, 78:19, 81:5, 84:24, 84:25, 88:18, 106:6, 106:19, 107:22, 109:7, 109:9, 110:9, 111:3, 113:22, 115:14, 119:20, 128:1, 128:3, 128:5, 128:16, 130:18, 136:14, 136:15, 141:22, 142:12, 145:13, 145:14, 147:14 guidance [2] - 50:22, 50:24 guided [1] - 148:18 gun [1] - 21:4 gutted [1] - 55:4 quy [3] - 18:21, 87:13, 109:12 guys [7] - 22:21, 48:15, 48:18, 107:3, 124:11, 127:4, 149:9

Н

half [6] - 20:14, 23:11. 44:15, 66:15, 130:13, 130:16 HALVERSON [12] -19:11, 67:23, 76:7, 76:12, 76:21, 90:5, 103:9, 103:22, 104:2, 104:5, 104:14, 107:19 **Halverson** [3] - 1:15, 19:12, 100:17 hand [3] - 22:22, 77:6, 100:9 handed [1] - 5:25 handle [2] - 6:6, 134:18 handled [1] - 106:3 handout [2] - 99:1, 127:13 handouts [1] - 99:1 **hands** [1] - 77:6 Hang [1] - 76:10 happy [6] - 10:13, 21:23, 23:1, 25:1, 43:4, 117:25 hard [4] - 83:11, 93:6, 93:20, 127:13

harder [1] - 126:10 140:23, 141:9, hate [2] - 10:16, 83:4 146:4, 146:20, 147:15, 147:24, hats [1] - 17:13 148:3 Hawaii [2] - 15:19, HERB [6] - 7:12, 35:8, 15:20 46:15, 72:9, 74:5, HDR [16] - 1:12, 1:13, 77:8 1:13, 2:3, 4:22, 7:7, Herb [7] - 1:11, 7:12, 10:23, 10:24, 24:5, 11:15, 35:4, 35:6, 24:8, 25:6, 36:17, 38:10, 72:7 42:15, 50:9, 53:18 Herb's [1] - 113:22 head [3] - 91:12, **HEREBY** [1] - 150:8 91:19, 118:23 Head [1] - 20:7 heritage [5] - 14:18, hear [6] - 53:19. 14:20, 33:21, 33:24, 34:20 76:11. 97:5. 99:9. 119:14, 128:2 hesitate [1] - 101:14 heard [15] - 12:10, Hi [1] - 25:25 hiatus [1] - 25:19 14:4, 14:5, 57:8, 57:11, 91:21, 101:2, Hidatsa [1] - 126:6 102:7, 109:24, hierarchy [1] - 51:12 121:1, 121:20, high [3] - 43:20, 65:4, 121:23, 125:9, 124:25 125:10, 129:6 high-level [1] - 65:4 hearing [7] - 17:18, high-tech [1] - 124:25 39:24, 57:12, 69:7, higher [2] - 98:8 77:12, 129:2, 139:15 highest [1] - 89:21 heavily [1] - 87:7 highlighted [1] - 91:4 heavy [5] - 36:9, highway [1] - 51:19 51:19, 51:20, 72:18, Highways [1] - 15:22 129:6 **Hills** [7] - 8:10, 8:11, Heavy [1] - 130:22 8:16, 8:17, 73:9, held [4] - 9:21, 11:19, 140:21 11:20, 95:5 himself [1] - 88:1 Hello [2] - 10:22, hinderance [1] - 5:6 16:16 hinge [2] - 59:15, help [20] - 5:4, 9:5, 59:16 15:9, 15:11, 16:18, hinges [2] - 59:17, 16:24, 23:22, 23:23, 68:4 32:17, 65:4, 65:6, hire [6] - 42:15, 43:5, 65:25, 66:1, 66:2, 44:1, 44:15, 55:13, 99:15, 116:14, 114:5 125:11, 126:25, hires [1] - 42:15 127:1, 127:5 hiring [1] - 44:14 Help [1] - 125:11 HIS [14] - 4:25, 22:24, helped [2] - 61:12, 55:16, 55:22, 88:2 113:14, 114:9, helpful [4] - 5:5, 7:24, 118:2, 118:15, 91:4, 117:24 118:19, 119:8, helping [2] - 4:23, 130:12, 130:20, 44:10 131:9, 149:4 Henke [3] - 2:5, 7:1, historic [10] - 15:18, 10:24 23:14, 27:7, 28:6, **HENKE** [25] - 7:1, 29:17, 33:12, 97:24, 38:10, 40:3, 41:24, 132:1, 132:12, 45:12, 56:3, 89:19, 132:16

90:1, 90:4, 107:8,

121:18, 121:20,

122:11, 124:13,

124:15, 136:16,

139:9, 140:1,

Historic [13] - 1:18,

5:15. 6:23. 17:10.

18:18, 19:21, 19:25,

24:6, 24:14, 29:11,

98:3, 131:20, 132:8

89:1, 96:4 hit [4] - 136:2, 136:5, 148:7, 148:11 Ho [1] - 126:4 Ho-Chunks [1] - 126:4 hold [7] - 69:9, 75:7, 110:12, 125:3, 126:11, 126:20, 146:5 holding [2] - 11:11, 127:3 holds [2] - 18:10, 114:1 hole [1] - 22:21 holes [2] - 21:4, 22:25 Holiday [1] - 3:2 holy [1] - 97:23 home [10] - 20:13, 20:14, 80:24, 81:23, 97:10, 138:23, 138:24, 143:14, 149:7 homeland [1] - 80:7 homelands [1] - 80:7 homeless [1] - 20:15 hometown [1] -143:14 honchos [2] - 91:12, 91:19 honest [2] - 51:18, 144:19 honesty [1] - 45:22 hooks [1] - 143:22 hope [15] - 5:20, 10:9, 19:7, 19:10, 33:25, 47:15, 47:21, 52:14, 64:19, 73:22, 83:8, 103:16, 120:10, 120:15, 127:4 Hopefully [3] - 5:5, 10:15, 10:18 hopefully [6] - 18:2, 38:15, 49:13, 57:9, 90:16, 102:15 hoping [7] - 4:11, 13:4, 59:4, 75:9, 97:5, 111:15, 120:21 Horse [5] - 2:8, 5:1, 5:9, 138:22, 138:23 HORSE [14] - 4:25, 22:24, 55:16, 55:22, 113:14, 114:9, 118:2, 118:15, 118:19, 119:8,

historical [3] - 16:20,

Historical [1] - 15:1

histories [1] - 117:6

10:18, 28:3, 71:25,

history [6] - 7:24,

73:18, 93:9

130:12, 130:20, 10 131:9, 149:4 horseback [1] - 22:10 HOSKINSON [9] -14:25, 128:14, 129:6, 129:10, 129:15, 130:18, 130:23, 144:12, 144:21 Hoskinson [1] - 14:25 host [2] - 70:3 Hot [3] - 106:8, 107:18, 107:24 hot [1] - 106:13 hotel [1] - 109:24 hour [1] - 103:11 **hours** [1] - 90:9 hours' [1] - 100:19 house [3] - 44:19, 44:24, 45:13 houses [1] - 21:4 huge [2] - 143:20, 143:21 **HUGHES** [1] - 150:3 human [3] - 17:1, 132:24, 133:8 hundreds [1] - 127:3 hurry [1] - 79:6 hypothetical [1] - 40:5 I

I.C [1] - 92:22 I.D [3] - 74:15, 79:1 lan [2] - 1:11, 20:1 ICC [2] - 55:2, 55:4 idea [10] - 38:4, 60:10, 66:3, 66:11, 72:13, 105:23, 123:21, 136:13, 137:7 ideas [3] - 35:25, 71:17, 117:16 Identification [2] -132:1. 133:6 identification [18] -26:16, 26:22, 27:12, 29:17, 30:18, 32:13, 37:25, 47:12, 47:14, 74:9, 112:1, 122:13, 128:21, 129:22, 129:24, 131:5, 138:10, 142:5 identified [9] - 17:23, 26:24, 30:5, 34:7, 34:13, 34:16, 63:8, 63:14, 75:17 identify [9] - 23:16, 27:2, 32:9, 32:12, 32:16, 64:4, 74:20,

114:16, 133:18 identifying [5] - 30:13, 31:12, 65:3, 112:8, 126:1 Ihanktonwan [2] -17:14, 18:12 **illustrious** [1] - 98:24 imagine [1] - 33:16 immediately [2] -49:6, 143:16 impact [4] - 36:7, 48:5, 73:21, 75:13 impacted [1] - 73:7 impacting [1] - 48:5 impacts [18] - 14:8, 36:11, 72:11, 72:12, 74:8, 74:22, 75:2, 75:6, 75:7, 75:19, 76:19, 80:21, 114:18, 119:23, 134:7, 134:11 impart [1] - 45:21 implement [2] - 10:1, 10:9 implementation [1] -10:6 implemented [1] -16:2 implications [1] -24:25 **implies** [1] - 142:18 **importance** [5] - 18:7, 29:19, 132:3, 132:7, 133:9 important [27] - 5:25, 8:20, 14:2, 14:7, 14:21, 30:13, 36:6, 36:11, 49:16, 57:25, 61:25, 68:3, 68:10, 68:16, 81:2, 81:6, 83:1, 86:12, 93:8, 97:23, 117:9, 126:2, 131:6, 142:9, 147:13, 148:5, 148:6 imposed [2] - 10:4, 110:16 improvements [1] -104:13 in-house [3] - 44:19, 44:24, 45:13 in-the-field [1] - 44:20 inadvertent [7] -135:10, 136:1, 143:25, 144:1, 145:17, 145:19, 148:12 Inaudible [1] - 41:7 Inaudible) [1] - 137:24 incident [1] - 92:7 include [7] - 27:22,

70:19, 75:19, 91:8, 112:12, 112:17, 132:14 included [5] - 7:17, 82:14. 113:5. 142:24, 145:20 includes [1] - 144:16 including [11] - 14:10, 27:24, 27:25, 28:13, 29:19, 69:1, 93:5, 112:12, 132:2, 132:13, 132:17 inclusion [2] - 29:18, 132:2 incorporate [1] -116:13 Indian [11] - 13:11, 19:7, 63:24, 64:6, 64:8, 64:14, 65:20, 66:18, 66:24, 67:2, 98:15 Indians [3] - 20:21, 21:20, 106:10 Indians' [1] - 126:11 **Individual** [1] - 104:24 individual [11] - 33:5, 33:20, 49:23, 88:9, 99:21, 100:2, 100:4, 103:10, 104:11, 104:18 Individually [1] -103:13 individually [2] - 84:5, 86:9 individuals [6] -80:24, 81:1, 100:2, 100:4, 103:11, 116:14 Individuals [1] - 83:6 industry [2] - 51:19, 57:23 influence [1] - 145:8 information [5] - 5:25, 31:2, 31:22, 33:14, 117:10 informational [2] -29:23, 116:17 informed [3] - 24:25, 147:7, 147:8 infrastructure [3] -97:19, 116:17, 116:18 inherent [2] - 78:6, 80:5 initiate [2] - 6:2, 57:15 initiated [1] - 67:18 **initiation** [1] - 70:2 initiative [2] - 57:14, 116:19

Inn [3] - 3:2, 106:8,

106:10 input [8] - 8:20, 8:25, 61:13, 71:5, 114:6, 115:5, 127:22 inquiries [1] - 99:22 insert [1] - 119:4 inserted [1] - 136:15 insertions [1] - 111:24 Inside [1] - 136:23 instance [9] - 8:21, 35:18, 35:19, 36:19, 62:11, 87:4, 87:5, 88:17, 144:5 Instead [1] - 21:2 instead [1] - 57:17 instruct [1] - 6:20 instruction [3] - 99:5, 109:19, 109:22 integrated [2] - 6:6, 23:23 intend [2] - 43:23, 133:15 intended [1] - 40:4 intentionally [1] -115:10 inter [1] - 95:15 inter-governmental [1] - 95:15 interest [9] - 4:14, 4:16, 5:17, 53:13, 68:14, 79:17, 81:4, 82:18, 104:1 Interest [1] - 5:2 interested [4] - 28:4, 28:6, 80:4, 103:17 interesting [5] - 17:20, 108:4, 108:5, 108:17, 138:6 interface [1] - 68:8 interfacing [1] - 68:5 Intergovernmental [1] - 7:17 Internally [1] - 90:12 international [2] -126:18 Interstate [1] - 54:23 interstate [2] - 55:6 interviews [1] - 33:13 introduce [1] - 4:13 introductions [1] -4:12 Inuits [1] - 126:22 investigations [1] -132:16 invited [6] - 93:6, 93:11, 94:14, 96:7, 96:13, 96:14 invoice [3] - 100:3, 104:19, 105:13 invoices [3] - 100:5,

34:24, 96:1, 117:3, 129:22 involved [31] - 4:4, 6:16, 6:24, 11:13, 13:17, 15:15, 18:19, 18:21, 18:24, 24:24, 24:25, 25:5, 30:12, 46:6, 59:22, 83:17, 89:8, 89:12, 95:7, 95:11, 99:17, 99:18, 121:14, 124:1, 125:1, 125:15, 125:18, 126:19, 127:7, 128:3, 128:7 Involvement [4] -28:15, 28:20, 70:8, 70:10 involvement [16] - 4:7, 4:18, 5:9, 6:7, 6:9, 6:25, 7:9, 17:11, 29:17, 30:20, 31:3, 75:10, 81:18, 130:11, 142:17 involves [1] - 139:14 involving [2] - 122:20, 131:24 lowa [1] - 15:6 Iron [3] - 2:8, 5:7, 146:22 IRON [2] - 5:7, 146:22 **irrigation** [1] - 25:22 IS [14] - 4:25, 22:24, 55:16, 55:22, 113:14, 114:9, 118:2, 118:15, 118:19, 119:8, 130:12, 130:20, 131:9, 149:4 **Island** [1] - 12:3 isolated [1] - 26:23 issue [24] - 48:21, 49:12, 55:10, 58:21, 62:16, 66:23, 69:2, 69:16, 71:21, 79:14, 81:9, 87:14, 90:10, 90:18, 91:13, 91:17, 102:7, 103:4, 123:8, 123:24, 126:9, 129:4, 145:7, 148:4 issue's [1] - 105:21 issued [1] - 9:2 issues [41] - 7:19, 9:10, 13:7, 13:9, 23:13, 49:3, 49:5, 49:8, 51:21, 55:10, 68:8, 69:1, 75:16,

100:20, 103:7

involve [8] - 27:5,

invoicing [1] - 105:9

27:7, 29:12, 34:23,

77:5, 78:24, 80:19, 11 82:21, 83:10, 83:20, 84:14, 84:16, 90:15, 91:4, 91:7, 92:4, 102:25, 105:25, 106:4, 106:5, 106:19, 111:10, 112:14. 112:23. 113:10, 120:22, 120:24, 123:3, 131:12, 137:2, 145:6 item [2] - 114:23, 145:3 items [8] - 14:17, 26:10, 26:11, 28:13, 132:25, 144:9, 144:16, 145:3 itself [6] - 27:19, 36:20, 61:10, 84:1, 115:6, 116:15

J

Jackson [2] - 1:13, 10:22 **JACKSON** [9] - 10:22, 49:25, 56:9, 56:13, 109:6, 113:24, 114:22, 133:21, 137:20 James [2] - 1:19, 26:2 Jandreau [1] - 67:5 January [7] - 1:5, 3:3, 9:8, 28:16, 94:1, 150:10, 150:14 Jim [6] - 1:12, 19:24, 25:16, 107:14, 107:15, 125:18 Jim's [1] - 107:14 JoAnn [2] - 1:15, 19:17 **job** [18] - 23:15, 37:12, 41:2, 41:25, 44:12, 45:10, 47:7, 48:17, 55:20, 57:9, 57:10, 60:7, 66:18, 75:20, 92:3, 98:24, 104:3, 109:16 jobs [32] - 11:23, 14:10, 27:25, 28:4, 35:4, 35:18, 36:19, 42:21, 43:6, 43:7, 43:17, 43:19, 43:20, 44:5, 44:8, 44:25, 45:6, 45:12, 45:22, 46:9, 46:13, 46:21, 46:22, 46:25, 47:2, 47:4, 48:11, 48:13, 57:9, 65:3, 70:20,

71:24

Jobs [3] - 66:23, 67:1 Jones [4] - 1:11, 2:5, 7:12, 11:10 JONES [65] - 7:12, 11:9, 35:8, 46:15, 58:3, 58:8, 59:12, 60:1, 60:5, 60:11, 60:13, 60:16, 60:19, 61:10, 62:1, 62:11, 62:21, 62:24, 63:4, 63:17, 63:21, 65:13, 65:15, 65:17, 66:24, 67:6, 67:13, 67:17, 68:1, 68:3, 68:10, 68:15, 68:20, 72:9, 74:5, 75:23, 76:1, 77:8, 86:16, 89:17, 92:21, 94:14, 94:18, 95:20, 96:13, 96:16, 97:2, 121:8, 121:16, 121:19, 122:3, 123:5, 123:15, 123:23, 124:7, 124:9, 124:14, 124:16, 124:24, 130:22, 131:10, 134:21, 134:23, 135:22, 136:11 Joyce [3] - 1:21, 17:9, 107:15 JTAC [1] - 97:18 judge [1] - 146:11 jump [4] - 54:17, 60:25, 62:3, 128:21 jumped [3] - 20:15, 88:12, 110:10 jumping [1] - 87:20 jurisdiction [1] - 98:17 jurisdictions [1] -98:15

Κ

Kangas [4] - 1:19, 25:16, 26:2, 125:18 KANGAS [1] - 25:16 keep [3] - 129:2, 134:15, 145:9 keeping [1] - 111:13 kept [2] - 21:17, 145:9 Kevin [7] - 11:22, 46:17, 46:18, 65:23, 125:10, 126:14, 127:10 Kevin's [2] - 43:11, 66:10 key [2] - 26:22, 43:22 kids [1] - 127:1 kind [39] - 10:19,

20:23, 21:15, 24:9, 26:8, 31:10, 36:17, 36:23, 47:9, 52:14, 53:10, 55:15, 56:23, 68:4, 70:6, 70:17, 72:6, 74:7, 74:11, 74:22, 75:11, 88:15, 102:13. 102:14. 104:9, 107:2, 108:4, 117:8, 122:25, 123:25, 124:3, 125:21, 128:2, 133:19, 136:9, 137:18, 144:23, 148:25 Kind [1] - 17:3 kindly [1] - 92:20 kinds [5] - 21:17, 49:5, 68:25, 86:5, 90:23 Kiowas [1] - 126:5 knowing [4] - 41:8, 78:3, 131:11, 135:1 Knowing [1] - 21:7 knowledge [1] - 87:2 known [1] - 105:6 knows [2] - 17:24, 22:13

L

laborers [1] - 43:6

lack [1] - 136:14

lady [1] - 87:23 laid [1] - 71:2 Lake [4] - 2:2, 2:2, 20:8, 22:10 **Lakota** [1] - 126:2 Land [3] - 13:14, 13:21, 141:19 land [11] - 8:18, 12:3, 13:6, 13:17, 80:6, 98:15, 98:16, 133:3, 141:18, 144:8, 145:11 landowner [3] - 137:2, 144:6, 146:18 landowners [2] -140:18, 148:10 lands [7] - 132:21, 144:6, 144:16, 144:19, 148:20, 149:2 landscape [1] - 39:20 language [11] - 18:8, 18:9, 18:10, 18:11, 28:3, 71:25, 115:20, 119:4, 119:6, 119:25, 120:2 language) [2] - 21:21,

6:12, 17:1, 17:5,

17:8, 19:6, 57:5,

22:9 57:6 laptop [1] - 115:15 least [22] - 13:11, Laramie [1] - 21:17 24:20, 35:20, 39:17, 39:18. 41:3. 43:8. large [4] - 39:10, 56:21, 56:25, 101:1 56:2, 77:17, 80:14, larger [3] - 43:23, 81:18, 83:2, 84:2, 96:1, 109:3, 111:14, 143:6, 143:13 113:6, 118:5, largest [1] - 54:22 118:22, 121:21, **LAROM** [1] - 25:25 137:6, 138:9 Larom [2] - 1:19, leave [3] - 83:5, 25:25 106:21, 137:25 **Last** [2] - 14:3, 140:22 led [1] - 148:18 last [11] - 9:19, 15:17, 35:16, 99:11, leery [3] - 80:22, 88:10, 89:16 110:10, 111:4, left [3] - 112:10, 115:8, 113:1, 119:16, 117:20 133:22, 134:13, leg [1] - 88:12 138:4 legal [6] - 97:17, late [5] - 54:24, 58:3, 146:24, 146:25, 70:6, 86:14, 133:8 147:13, 148:18, lately [1] - 126:13 148:19 latitude [1] - 137:4 legislation [1] - 97:19 laughter [1] - 148:23 legitimize [1] - 14:15 launch [1] - 137:13 length [2] - 42:18, law [13] - 5:10, 19:15, 115:2 98:6, 111:2, 135:5, less [5] - 36:6, 103:16, 135:23, 144:4, 144:21, 144:24, 118:16, 124:13, 144:25, 145:2, 134:6 letter [3] - 6:2, 52:19, 145:25, 148:11 52:23 Law [1] - 118:3 letting [2] - 91:20, laws [5] - 98:18, 97:6 144:15, 144:18, level [11] - 44:4, 51:24, 144:19, 144:20 65:4, 82:21, 88:5, lawyer [4] - 146:4, 89:21, 98:8, 146:3, 146:13, 148:22, 146:15 148:23 levels [2] - 43:5, 79:19 lawyers [1] - 147:14 liaison [3] - 7:14, 14:1, lays [2] - 145:21, 49:1 147:1 liberties [1] - 14:22 lead [11] - 4:4, 15:14, lieu [1] - 77:20 29:7, 81:10, 97:24, 98:5, 98:9, 110:15, life [3] - 22:4, 65:19, 65:20 144:14, 145:8, lifetime [1] - 143:19 148:17 leaders [3] - 118:6, likely [1] - 73:10 118:7, 122:9 liken [1] - 96:2 leadership [1] - 13:2 limit [1] - 86:1 limited [6] - 22:4, leading [2] - 84:24, 97:14 50:15, 55:17, 70:19, leadoff [1] - 145:10 73:14, 81:18 league [1] - 125:23 limits [1] - 134:8 learn [6] - 5:3, 5:4, line [18] - 8:6, 9:6, 5:10, 19:3, 22:7, 11:15, 11:16, 11:24, 25:15 36:8, 40:10, 60:23, 64:4, 85:25, 90:22, learned [2] - 23:6, 101:4, 114:23, 99:8 learning [9] - 5:12, 133:23, 143:14,

list [4] - 56:11, 56:15, 12 94:19, 110:19 listed [5] - 31:21, 59:5, 93:6, 102:25, 132:6 listen [5] - 6:20, 17:11, 22:2, 24:16, 78:17 listening [2] - 141:23, 149:5 listens [1] - 19:7 literally [3] - 32:11, 53:7, 126:16 literature [1] - 132:15 **LITTLE** [2] - 20:6, 21:22 lived [1] - 7:14 local [1] - 67:3 located [2] - 13:14, 144:2 lodging [2] - 106:5, 106:6 logic [1] - 124:19 logical [1] - 24:13 long-term [7] - 43:20, 44:12, 46:9, 64:5, 64:13, 65:7, 117:2 look [38] - 7:20, 10:16, 10:20, 11:8, 13:4, 14:7, 17:20, 18:3, 26:15, 30:4, 30:15, 32:3, 32:8, 37:10, 37:11, 51:3, 52:12, 55:17, 63:9, 68:12, 68:20, 68:23, 72:16, 72:17, 74:18, 77:25, 83:15, 88:21, 93:4, 96:8, 112:7, 112:21, 114:17, 117:17, 127:18, 141:4, 143:6, 143:13 looked [7] - 9:9, 56:4, 71:4, 79:5, 134:5, 137:11, 138:15 looking [26] - 21:25, 26:11, 33:19, 33:20, 34:19, 36:2, 36:18, 39:7, 42:25, 43:2, 47:6, 57:10, 57:22, 57:23, 58:12, 63:5, 63:7, 82:19, 106:23, 120:19, 133:15, 136:18, 139:1, 139:8, 147:9, 148:8 looks [2] - 71:23, 111:9 lose [1] - 57:19 losing [1] - 72:5 loss [1] - 57:25 lost [5] - 60:3, 65:18, 72:6, 101:17, 146:20 143:16, 147:7 loud [2] - 76:12, 77:10 lines [2] - 73:1, 146:23

52:10, 114:2, 123:12	35:8, 138:1	minuscule [2] -	1
mechanisms [1] -	Michael [1] - 67:5	126:12	
116:13	Michigan [1] - 23:5	minute [3] - 58:6,	
Medicine [2] - 93:13,	microphone [2] -	67:21, 148:16	
94:16	4:13, 77:9	minutes [2] - 86:14,	
meet [8] - 10:6, 70:16,	mid [1] - 65:4	101:25	
110:10, 111:4,	mid-level [1] - 65:4	mislead [1] - 88:25	
112:8, 121:11,	middle [1] - 135:18	miss [2] - 134:16,	
123:20, 135:17	midsummer [1] - 39:1	137:17	
meeting [21] - 5:24,	might [25] - 27:21,	missed [2] - 89:6,	
9:22, 11:20, 11:22,	28:12, 29:18, 35:6,	111:11	
20:9, 25:23, 28:18,	35:14, 36:10, 36:15,	Mississippi [1] - 8:5	
28:22, 30:20, 30:21,	36:18, 37:14, 37:21,	Missouri [3] - 89:2,	
38:21, 46:17, 46:19,	39:8, 45:16, 47:2,	97:17	
59:13, 67:17, 70:6,	71:15, 72:18, 93:13,	misspoke [1] - 54:20	
91:11, 107:2, 109:2,	106:24, 116:15,	mistake [1] - 72:2	
126:14, 129:23	116:21, 120:19,	Mistake [1] - 72:4	
meetings [16] - 4:23,	122:8, 122:9, 130:8,	mitigate [8] - 76:13,	
7:21, 8:12, 8:14,	147:19, 148:22	77:14, 79:4, 81:20,	
9:21, 9:24, 15:10,	Mike [12] - 2:3, 22:23,	128:24, 130:24,	
21:16, 25:18, 36:24,	23:1, 24:11, 30:24,	135:16, 138:10	
67:12, 67:16, 67:18,	44:9, 50:17, 50:22,	mitigating [5] - 77:16,	
127:18	88:7, 91:12, 133:24,	78:10, 79:21, 80:18,	
meets [2] - 24:13, 54:1	141:5	130:25	
Melissa [6] - 1:13,	mileage [1] - 105:9	mitigation [52] - 10:5,	
4:12, 4:22, 62:15,	miles [11] - 12:1, 12:2,	12:23, 27:21, 35:1,	
66:20, 69:19	40:16, 43:15,	35:11, 35:13, 35:22,	
member [3] - 16:17,	136:20, 137:4,	35:24, 36:3, 36:16,	
17:7, 113:6	138:13, 140:24,	47:7, 47:10, 47:13,	
members [1] - 27:10	140:25, 141:9	48:4, 48:6, 50:19,	
memorialize [2] -	million [5] - 65:24,	51:21, 57:17, 62:25,	
45:10, 57:12	124:22, 124:24,	63:12, 63:13, 70:14,	
mention [1] - 129:14 mentioned [21] -	125:22, 125:25	73:17, 75:11, 75:18,	
30:19, 32:25, 35:3,	mind [10] - 21:12, 37:19, 61:7, 63:12,	76:20, 77:13, 77:20,	
35:17, 36:22, 45:5,	77:24, 90:20, 92:2,	77:21, 78:15, 78:16,	
56:22, 56:23, 70:20,	103:8, 116:24, 138:9	78:18, 83:3, 83:5, 85:9, 85:12, 85:18,	
86:23, 91:23, 91:24,	mindful [2] - 17:18,	85:23, 97:16,	
96:23, 108:1,	30:1	114:25, 119:12,	
113:17, 117:4,	minds [1] - 123:2	119:17, 119:23,	
128:5, 128:9,	mine [1] - 93:5	120:1, 128:21,	
142:19, 143:5,	Mine [1] - 43:15	128:23, 130:3,	
143:16	mineral [1] - 148:11	130:21, 131:5,	
mentioning [1] - 33:22	minimization [1] -	133:17, 135:13,	
Mentz [3] - 2:7, 5:14,	134:1	142:8	
77:11	minimize [6] - 128:24,	mitigative [4] - 80:11,	
MENTZ [20] - 5:14,	135:12, 135:16,	82:8, 84:13, 85:3	
49:15, 49:19, 49:23,	137:18, 138:10,	mixing [1] - 80:22	
77:11, 79:12, 79:14,	142:9	Mni [1] - 125:13	
83:18, 83:25, 84:24,	minimizing [3] -	MOA [47] - 12:7, 12:9,	
85:18, 85:22, 86:2,	129:1, 130:25, 131:6	12:20, 15:25, 27:24,	
104:17, 129:8,	minimum [2] - 41:20,	46:3, 58:13, 58:23,	
143:24, 144:13,	44:18	58:25, 59:1, 59:2,	
144:23, 145:23, 146:19	mining [1] - 143:9	60:5, 60:9, 60:15,	
mesh [1] - 120:13	Minnesota [12] - 8:5,	60:24, 60:25, 61:2, 61:7, 61:10, 61:15,	
met [1] - 6:10	11:25, 12:4, 19:12,	61:21, 62:6, 62:7,	
methane [3] - 143:8,	23:3, 23:4, 72:25,	62:8, 62:13, 62:16,	
147:18, 148:8	73:4, 76:8, 76:15, 87:6, 144:20	63:22, 66:14, 69:9,	
mic [4] - 22:22, 24:2,	minor [2] - 58:9, 58:10	69:11, 71:21, 75:21,	
,,	111101 [2] - 30.9, 30.10	,,	

13

Louis [23] - 1:10, 1:10, 15:6, 16:14, 50:6, 52:11, 52:18, 53:1, 53:12, 53:15, 53:22, 54:3, 54:8, 55:24, 56:3, 56:16, 57:15, 86:24, 99:6, 103:24, 104:6, 105:13, 105:17 Lower [13] - 1:15, 2:5, 11:10, 11:24, 19:12, 58:13, 59:5, 59:6, 59:7, 59:23, 67:23, 68:1, 104:5 lucid [1] - 97:5 lunch [8] - 26:12, 69:25, 89:18, 91:9, 92:13, 92:15, 92:21, 98:20 lunchtime [2] - 58:5, 86:14 **LUNDBERG** [3] - 4:21, 62:18, 69:21 **Lundberg** [2] - 1:13, 4:22 luxury [1] - 110:24

manager [2] - 16:14,

managing [1] - 133:2

Mandan [1] - 126:6

Mandan-Hidatsa-

manipulate [1] -

manner [2] - 81:22,

map [5] - 17:21, 89:5,

133:23, 137:5,

maps [1] - 88:22

March [2] - 47:18,

marriage [1] - 23:8

master's [1] - 23:4

match [2] - 41:18,

40:18, 132:20

math [1] - 124:22

106:14, 150:10

MCCOMSEY [1] -150:5

meal [1] - 66:7

mean [40] - 19:5,

150:18

McComsey [2] - 3:4,

McDonnell [1] - 12:13

35:14, 44:14, 46:11,

50:3, 50:11, 54:20,

58:9, 62:25, 67:17,

72:7, 72:14, 75:21,

76:18, 77:2, 80:19,

90:22, 96:22, 105:6,

121:3, 122:8, 123:9,

85:14, 86:4, 89:7,

106:6, 112:17,

128:7, 134:3,

119:19, 120:24,

134:12, 135:22,

136:22, 138:11,

meaning [1] - 18:11

meaningfully [1] -

meant [1] - 120:7

70:14, 119:23

mechanism [3] -

66:17

meaningful [1] - 13:8

means [8] - 37:4, 37:8,

58:22, 64:25, 90:18,

94:24, 109:21, 148:1

meantime [1] - 82:12

measures [3] - 63:12,

meat [2] - 30:16, 62:1

140:6, 141:25

68:7, 71:13, 72:1,

materials [3] - 40:11,

matter [4] - 85:2, 92:3,

142:18

146:25

139:12

42:3

Arikara [1] - 126:6

24:5

M

Mad [1] - 20:24 **MADSON** [9] - 23:1, 90:2, 90:10, 91:14, 91:18, 92:9, 92:11, 139:24, 141:7 Madson [5] - 2:3, 23:1, 30:24, 50:17, 50:22 Mahas [1] - 126:3 mail [2] - 66:6, 101:21 mailed [2] - 93:23, 115:16 mailings [2] - 101:10, 101:11 main [3] - 23:15, 30:9, 111:25 maintaining [1] -116:17 major [10] - 11:17, 39:16, 40:8, 40:12, 41:1, 41:4, 117:8, 120:22, 120:24 **makeup** [1] - 119:3 man [1] - 44:16 manage [1] - 11:1 management [5] - 6:6, 6:7, 24:19, 42:9, 91:20 Management [2] -13:14, 13:21

		T		
78:21, 78:23, 81:7,	most [8] - 13:3, 22:21,	90:2, 90:4, 90:10,	147:15, 147:17,	128:14, 129:3, 14
83:7, 95:17, 95:21,	42:20, 56:5, 101:4,	91:10, 91:14, 91:15,	147:24, 148:1,	129:6, 129:10,
95:22, 95:25,	106:20, 117:14,	91:18, 92:7, 92:9,	148:3, 148:7, 149:4,	129:12, 129:15,
111:14, 112:13,	126:2	92:10, 92:11, 92:13,	149:9	129:20, 130:18,
123:16, 123:17,	mostly [4] - 73:7, 82:9,	92:21, 94:14, 94:18,	MS [175] - 4:1, 4:11,	130:23, 131:7,
123:18, 147:10	98:15, 104:11	95:20, 96:13, 96:16,	4:21, 6:10, 13:20,	131:8, 131:16,
moderation [1] -	motel [1] - 106:8	97:2, 98:23, 102:9,	14:25, 15:13, 17:6,	134:22, 135:21,
90:14	MOU [2] - 53:5, 53:11	102:24, 103:5,	17:9, 17:12, 19:11,	136:10, 136:13,
modified [1] - 120:2	mound [1] - 76:24	103:10, 103:25,	19:17, 19:20, 21:22,	142:23, 142:25,
moment [1] - 57:13	move [11] - 59:19,	104:4, 104:8,	25:3, 25:25, 26:3,	143:3, 144:11,
Monday [2] - 136:17,	85:15, 113:7,	104:15, 104:17,	26:7, 37:22, 45:5,	144:12, 144:15,
137:14	113:10, 115:5,	104:21, 105:8,	46:3, 48:8, 48:21,	144:21, 145:19,
money [11] - 55:19,	122:19, 133:17,	105:11, 105:14,	49:18, 49:21, 52:16,	146:1
66:6, 78:25, 80:22,	136:3, 136:4,	105:16, 105:21,	52:20, 52:21, 54:10,	multiple [1] - 104:10
85:3, 102:23,	137:10, 142:14	105:24, 106:16,	54:13, 54:16, 54:19,	Murphy's [1] - 118:3
103:18, 104:3,	moved [4] - 15:21,	106:17, 106:23,	55:21, 56:15, 56:19,	must [1] - 133:7
118:8, 121:13,	71:4, 106:7, 139:11	107:8, 107:10,	58:2, 58:6, 59:21,	mutual [2] - 19:8,
122:24	moving [4] - 39:19,	107:11, 107:12,	60:4, 60:8, 60:12,	108:23
money's [2] - 127:7,	101:11, 134:15,	107:15, 107:16,	60:15, 60:18, 61:2,	
127:9	143:14	107:18, 107:21,	61:25, 62:10, 62:15,	N
monitor [10] - 39:9,	Moving [2] - 63:21,	107:22, 108:25,	62:18, 62:19, 62:23,	
39:18, 48:14, 48:17,	95:17	109:6, 111:19,	63:2, 63:5, 63:20,	NA ODD 4 05 40
64:23, 104:2,	MR [252] - 4:25, 5:7,	113:14, 113:24,	65:11, 65:14, 65:16,	NAGPRA [8] - 25:10,
105:19, 123:13,	5:14, 6:5, 6:14, 6:22,	114:9, 114:22,	66:20, 67:1, 67:8,	98:2, 144:25, 145:3,
133:3	7:1, 7:12, 10:22,	115:6, 115:9,	67:14, 67:18, 67:23,	145:4, 145:24,
monitored [1] - 133:7	11:9, 13:13, 13:24,	115:12, 115:17,	67:24, 68:2, 68:13,	148:14, 148:19
monitoring [29] - 28:9,	15:4, 16:13, 16:16,	115:21, 116:1,	68:16, 68:23, 69:19,	Nakota [1] - 126:3
34:2, 34:3, 34:9,	16:22, 16:23, 18:14,	117:14, 118:2,	69:21, 69:22, 70:9,	name [28] - 4:3, 4:15,
36:22, 36:23, 37:3,	18:17, 19:24, 20:1,	118:15, 118:19,	70:22, 70:25, 72:4,	4:21, 5:14, 6:14,
37:4, 37:5, 37:13,	20:6, 22:24, 23:1,	119:8, 119:10,	72:7, 73:23, 74:18,	6:22, 7:1, 10:22,
37:15, 37:18, 38:18,	24:4, 24:22, 25:8,	119:15, 120:4,	75:9, 75:24, 76:3,	11:9, 13:24, 15:4,
39:3, 39:5, 39:6,	25:13, 25:16, 35:8,	120:8, 121:1, 121:4,	76:7, 76:10, 76:12,	16:13, 17:12, 18:14, 18:17, 19:11, 19:17,
39:10, 39:11, 39:12,	38:10, 39:23, 40:3,	121:8, 121:16,	76:18, 76:21, 77:1,	19:20, 20:6, 23:1,
39:13, 39:23, 42:15,	41:23, 41:24, 45:12,	121:18, 121:19,	77:9, 79:9, 79:13,	24:4, 24:22, 25:3,
45:17, 48:13, 52:7,	46:15, 48:10, 49:15,	121:20, 122:3,	83:17, 83:24, 84:23, 85:17, 85:20, 85:24,	25:8, 25:13, 25:25,
63:25, 64:24, 65:10,	49:19, 49:23, 49:25,	122:5, 122:11,		89:23, 90:1
125:16	52:6, 54:7, 54:11,	122:22, 123:5, 123:6, 123:7,	86:3, 86:18, 89:11, 89:14, 89:25, 90:5,	name's [2] - 16:16,
monitors [15] - 28:11,	54:14, 54:17, 55:16,	123:15, 123:23,	90:22, 92:16, 94:13,	98:23
41:18, 42:7, 42:11,	55:22, 55:23, 56:3,	124:7, 124:9,	94:17, 95:18, 96:10,	names [1] - 112:24
50:3, 51:10, 87:17,	56:7, 56:9, 56:12,	124:13, 124:14,	96:14, 96:20, 98:21,	narrow [1] - 136:23
98:25, 99:4, 99:5,	56:13, 56:17, 57:8,	124:15, 124:16,	102:8, 103:9,	Nation [5] - 25:14,
99:6, 103:6, 103:23,	58:3, 58:8, 59:10,	124:23, 124:24,	103:22, 104:2,	67:20, 67:24, 94:15,
105:17	59:12, 60:1, 60:5,	128:1, 129:8,	104:5, 104:12,	113:6
Montana [6] - 13:14, 13:15, 143:10,	60:11, 60:13, 60:16, 60:19, 61:10, 62:1,	130:12, 130:20,	104:14, 105:4,	nation [2] - 12:25,
143:20, 143:21	62:11, 62:21, 62:22,	130:22, 131:9,	107:14, 107:19,	125:4
month [2] - 8:1, 94:1	62:24, 63:4, 63:17,	131:10, 133:21,	111:20, 113:16,	National [16] - 15:20,
months [4] - 44:18,	63:21, 65:13, 65:15,	134:21, 134:23,	114:11, 115:1,	20:3, 20:4, 24:14,
90:11, 137:14,	65:17, 66:24, 67:6,	135:22, 136:11,	115:8, 115:10,	26:25, 29:11, 29:18,
141:15	67:13, 67:17, 68:1,	136:16, 137:20,	115:13, 115:18,	32:20, 34:14, 74:21,
morning [24] - 4:21,	68:3, 68:10, 68:15,	137:25, 138:2,	115:23, 116:23,	98:2, 129:25,
4:25, 5:14, 6:10,	68:20, 69:4, 70:5,	139:9, 139:24,	117:20, 118:13,	131:20, 132:2,
11:9, 13:13, 13:24,	70:11, 70:23, 71:20,	140:1, 140:21,	118:18, 119:1,	132:16, 133:4
15:4, 18:17, 19:11,	72:5, 72:9, 73:24,	140:23, 141:7,	119:9, 119:14,	national [7] - 14:16,
19:17, 20:1, 20:6,	74:5, 75:5, 75:23,	141:9, 141:22,	119:18, 120:6,	14:18, 14:19, 18:1,
21:8, 25:8, 25:12,	76:1, 77:8, 77:11,	142:15, 142:24,	120:10, 121:3,	18:3, 101:3, 132:5
25:13, 25:16, 35:17,	79:12, 79:14, 83:18,	143:2, 143:4,	121:5, 121:13,	Native [5] - 28:4, 28:6,
87:12, 88:9, 131:3,	83:25, 84:24, 85:18,	143:24, 144:13,	121:24, 122:4,	67:1, 133:3, 144:16
135:20, 143:5	85:22, 86:2, 86:16,	144:23, 145:23,	122:12, 123:3,	native [1] - 7:14
Morton [1] - 19:12	89:17, 89:19, 90:1,	146:4, 146:19,	123:21, 124:5,	natural [1] - 33:24
		146:20, 146:22,	124:8, 127:21,	

nature [1] - 134:8 near [7] - 8:7, 40:7, 40:17, 107:4, 139:14, 143:12, 143:21 Nebraska [6] - 1:20, 1:20, 17:7, 20:24, 67:20, 67:25 nebulous [3] - 118:11, 119:18 necessarily [2] -106:12, 127:4 necessary [2] -111:25, 116:18 necessities [2] - 66:8 need [70] - 5:3, 5:17, 6:1, 16:9, 24:20, 26:16, 27:1, 27:14, 29:7, 32:9, 32:19, 32:20, 32:22, 34:8, 39:3, 39:24, 39:25, 41:18, 43:17, 44:14, 45:16, 45:19, 45:23, 55:8, 58:21, 59:16, 62:3, 64:18, 76:7, 77:2, 79:8, 82:19, 83:21, 84:18, 84:21, 86:6, 86:13, 87:1, 90:13, 93:22, 95:8, 95:10, 101:12, 101:13, 104:9, 104:13, 105:10, 106:2, 106:4, 110:11, 111:4, 113:7, 113:9, 113:10, 115:4, 115:24, 118:25, 120:16, 125:24, 127:14, 131:19, 131:20, 131:22, 131:24, 135:17, 139:2, 140:7, 147:6, 147:12 needs [14] - 24:15, 24:18, 28:24, 36:7, 61:23, 64:17, 73:19, 86:7, 112:8, 118:10, 118:11, 136:9, 136:15. 142:2 negotiable [1] - 80:10 negotiate [6] - 21:9, 98:11, 107:19, 122:10, 123:1, 125:16 negotiating [3] -34:25, 122:9, 124:4 neighborhood [1] -118:16 **NEPA** [3] - 71:2, 98:3, 125:22

never [10] - 21:15, 66:10, 66:12, 67:23, 84:7, 85:4, 116:5, 116:6, 147:16 nevertheless [1] -144:7 New [1] - 13:21 new [11] - 5:9, 7:25, 14:10, 73:8, 85:19, 105:25, 112:6, 125:7, 135:8, 135:14, 135:16 newly [1] - 132:10 next [13] - 8:1, 10:25, 21:8, 41:14, 44:15, 87:11, 90:19, 102:4, 111:16, 127:18, 137:8, 141:15 nexus [2] - 58:19, 68:4 NHPA [2] - 124:17, 133:12 nice [6] - 11:16, 25:23, 54:18, 103:13, 103:19, 106:24 **night** [2] - 21:7, 90:18 nine [2] - 93:25, 95:7 Nine [1] - 94:2 **nobody** [1] - 21:10

Nobody's [1] - 130:8

non [4] - 19:7, 20:21,

non-Indian [2] - 19:7,

21:20. 98:15

non-Indians [2] -

20:21, 21:20

noncultural [1] -

none [2] - 21:17,

nonmonitoring [1] -

nonsignatory [2] -

69:14, 147:2

20:8, 94:2

20:5, 143:9

North [3] - 11:19,

northeastern [2] -

northern [1] - 8:9

126:3, 143:12

noted [1] - 28:1

notes [1] - 97:13

nother [1] - 136:6

nothing [4] - 84:7,

110:7, 126:16,

150:18

Northern [6] - 1:15,

1:22, 18:18, 19:18,

Notary [3] - 3:5, 150:6,

note [5] - 26:9, 69:19,

88:6, 88:22, 136:19

98:15

136:5

58:24

60:7

145:14 notice [1] - 140:18 notification [1] - 140:5 notify [1] - 140:9 notion [1] - 64:25 November [1] - 90:11 nowadays [1] - 20:17 Number [4] - 63:22, 129:24, 130:1 number [24] - 8:8, 15:19, 27:8, 30:25, 35:21, 36:2, 36:3, 39:17, 40:2, 41:12, 41:20, 56:21, 57:3, 60:25, 61:15, 70:3, 71:3, 72:12, 72:17, 77:12, 99:14, 112:10, 115:2, 130:1 numbers [1] - 126:11 **numerous** [5] - 8:12, 8:14, 42:1, 56:18 Nunavut [1] - 126:22

0

o'clock [1] - 26:13 **object** [2] - 62:7, 69:8 objected [1] - 60:20 **objecting** [1] - 94:5 objection [2] - 123:16, 123:19 objections [1] - 94:20 objects [1] - 144:2 **obligation** [1] - 61:16 **observe** [1] - 34:6 **observing** [1] - 28:11 **obtains** [1] - 64:3 obvious [1] - 89:6 obviously [15] - 7:3, 7:8, 42:5, 43:1, 44:15, 46:7, 46:11, 63:7, 63:15, 71:6, 71:9, 71:13, 81:3, 122:1. 136:19 Obviously [5] - 41:13, 42:23, 45:15, 72:11, 137:2 occur [4] - 27:16, 28:10, 74:19, 145:21 occurred [1] - 99:11 occurring [1] - 130:11 occurs [1] - 55:6 October [11] - 6:11, 9:9, 28:18, 28:20, 28:21, 28:22, 30:20, 30:21, 31:4, 117:5, 133:22 **OF** [2] - 150:1, 150:3

offer [2] - 24:9, 47:24

offered [1] - 35:2 offering [2] - 81:14, 85:10 Office [11] - 1:18, 13:15, 18:19, 19:25, 25:10, 25:17, 26:1, 54:9, 64:17, 101:16 office [10] - 10:25, 14:12, 24:8, 54:11, 101:4, 105:12, 105:18, 105:19 Officer [5] - 5:15, 6:23, 17:10, 19:22, 132:9 officer [2] - 18:16, 19:13 offices [2] - 43:2, 101:5 offset [8] - 72:16, 73:2, 73:20, 77:15, 77:20, 82:12, 85:3, 85:11 Oglala [4] - 1:21, 11:20, 11:21, 17:9 Oklahoma [2] - 59:2, 67:24 older [1] - 86:19 **OLSON** [9] - 14:25, 128:14, 129:6, 129:10, 129:15, 130:18, 130:23, 144:12, 144:21 Olson [2] - 1:18, 14:25 Omaha [5] - 2:3, 2:4, 16:17, 16:22, 48:10 on-line [1] - 60:23 on-the-job [1] - 47:7 once [8] - 6:1, 18:10, 41:16, 47:11, 62:4, 63:7, 129:8, 140:16 Once [1] - 48:4 One [22] - 10:6, 14:2, 23:6, 26:21, 26:22, 39:6, 52:16, 61:6, 64:7, 75:7, 75:11, 86:21, 87:2, 88:1, 97:15, 99:16, 99:25, 110:21, 113:16, 138:5, 142:16, 149:4 one [86] - 7:8, 7:23, 8:15, 8:21, 9:22, 9:24, 10:4, 11:16, 11:18, 12:4, 15:10, 18:23, 21:14, 28:16, 36:21, 41:6, 46:20, 47:5, 47:9, 49:2, 54:22, 55:8, 56:16, 60:8, 62:11, 63:6, 65:23, 66:22, 67:21, 69:12, 71:14, 74:9,

75:8, 75:13, 77:2, 15 78:2, 78:19, 80:5, 83:19, 84:16, 87:6, 87:16, 89:4, 92:5, 100:6, 100:13, 101:8, 101:19, 102:10, 102:24, 105:24. 106:6. 106:19, 107:22, 107:23, 107:24, 108:1, 108:12, 108:19, 109:9, 113:6, 114:23, 115:13, 118:5, 118:21, 118:22, 119:10, 119:22, 125:12, 128:17, 128:19, 129:24, 130:3, 130:8, 134:5, 134:7, 138:15, 141:7, 141:20, 142:15, 146:5, 147:19 one-page [1] - 11:16 ones [5] - 41:5, 77:22, 77:23, 100:17, 141:6 ongoing [5] - 23:25, 26:19, 32:12, 37:17, 112:6 open [14] - 17:20, 18:11, 29:4, 68:24, 79:9, 85:21, 86:10, 101:24, 113:12, 117:20, 119:1, 120:17, 123:7, 130:4 operate [2] - 43:12, 73:6 operates [1] - 73:1 operation [3] - 43:1, 45:3, 51:25 operational [1] -134:11 operations [3] - 43:13, 43:16, 51:4 operators [1] - 43:6 opinion [3] - 61:6, 79:12, 102:10 opinions [1] - 79:11 opportunities [18] -23:25, 35:19, 39:6, 45:2, 45:6, 46:4, 46:5, 46:18, 47:1, 57:9, 57:10, 57:11, 57:12, 64:6, 65:7, 65:9, 65:19, 66:18 opportunity [17] -40:11, 42:16, 44:7, 44:12, 46:21, 47:24, 52:24, 57:16, 57:20,

64:14, 68:24, 77:4,

	1	1		1
90:6, 94:3, 96:7,	61:4, 67:4, 69:2,	participating [1] -	63:24, 64:8, 64:11,	70:16 16
117:12, 135:7	74:18, 77:23, 78:23,	32:11	65:5, 65:6, 65:20,	phases [3] - 30:8,
oppose [1] - 13:3	81:7, 83:9, 83:11,	participation [2] -	65:21, 65:25, 66:1,	42:25, 43:9
opposed [1] - 60:21	93:8, 93:10, 94:8,	26:18, 112:6	66:18, 82:8, 87:7,	phonetic [4] - 20:25,
oppression [1] - 127:3	94:20, 95:18, 95:24,	particular [8] - 20:17,	89:19, 91:3, 91:21,	60:2, 126:4, 147:5
option [4] - 71:15,	96:11, 96:20, 96:22,	32:2, 51:1, 52:5,	91:24, 93:20, 94:5,	phonetic) [1] - 19:13
101:16, 105:14,	97:8, 111:1, 111:13,	74:12, 82:4, 92:7,	95:10, 101:11,	photography [1] -
134:13	123:18, 132:25,	108:19	103:20, 109:13,	31:5
options [5] - 8:8,	135:10	particularly [7] -	112:24, 116:9,	physical [2] - 101:13,
71:15, 130:9, 134:17	p.m [2] - 26:10, 149:11	34:25, 44:13, 77:23,	123:11, 125:4,	101:15
oral [3] - 28:3, 71:25,	P.R [1] - 126:24	82:4, 112:22,	126:22, 127:13,	pick [1] - 94:3
117:6	package [5] - 38:5,	132:20, 149:2	127:16, 140:8, 140:9	picked [1] - 56:5
order [10] - 20:12,	57:16, 75:11	parties [1] - 24:15	peoples [1] - 126:6	picture [6] - 13:5,
27:2, 55:14, 57:19,	packet [1] - 62:20	party [5] - 53:4, 55:14,	per [3] - 103:10, 111:1	85:8, 125:20, 143:7,
74:19, 77:15,	page [13] - 11:16,	56:14, 61:18, 147:5	percent [6] - 9:10,	143:13
102:21, 133:4,	29:14, 29:15, 59:6,	pass [4] - 12:25, 24:2,	124:17, 124:18,	piece [3] - 64:12,
140:9, 140:15	59:7, 59:21, 59:24,	99:2, 137:2	124:21, 125:20,	118:11, 127:1
Order [1] - 133:13	63:22, 70:10, 94:8,	passes [1] - 11:25	125:22	piecemeal [1] - 117:13
ordered [4] - 140:2,	94:9, 112:10, 112:20	past [9] - 19:13, 43:11,	perfect [1] - 107:1	pieces [3] - 34:21,
140:5, 140:12, 149:6	pages [1] - 58:13	73:13, 76:16, 78:24,	perfectly [1] - 144:19	64:7, 139:14
organize [1] - 15:9	paid [4] - 52:13, 53:2,	80:19, 90:11,	perform [1] - 47:3	Pierre [9] - 9:23,
organized [1] - 109:25	53:9, 99:6	125:10, 125:13	performance [4] -	46:17, 46:19, 73:2,
original [4] - 9:1, 9:4,	Paige [11] - 1:18,	paste [1] - 119:6	46:24, 49:9, 92:3,	73:4, 91:11, 105:25,
33:1, 59:25	14:25, 128:4,	Patty's [1] - 139:12	92:4	126:15, 150:13
originally [2] - 28:21,	130:12, 130:17,	Pawnee [2] - 67:20,	performance-based	pilot [3] - 19:4, 56:23,
52:11	131:8, 131:11,	67:24	[1] - 92:3	125:8
originated [1] - 54:24	135:3, 135:19,	Pawnees [1] - 126:5	performing [2] -	Pine [2] - 11:25, 13:3
otherwise [2] - 37:7,	136:16, 144:11	pay [10] - 72:2, 72:3,	71:15, 92:5	pipe [2] - 21:18, 41:7
117:19	Pam [7] - 19:12, 76:6,	100:11, 103:6,	perhaps [9] - 26:24,	pipeline [1] - 126:23
ourselves [4] - 4:13,	76:10, 91:23,	103:11, 103:13,	27:21, 28:5, 29:23,	pity [1] - 127:12
14:15, 81:22, 134:14	100:17, 102:7,	104:10, 104:25,	36:15, 117:7,	place [14] - 6:11,
outlined [4] - 32:1,	107:15	105:1, 110:5	117:11, 119:4, 146:3	23:16, 34:20, 38:20,
61:21, 142:5, 142:6	Pamela [1] - 1:15	paycheck [1] - 102:17	period [4] - 32:3, 32:8,	40:18, 45:16, 47:2,
outlines [2] - 70:17,	parade [1] - 88:20	paychecks [1] -	68:18, 116:25	50:24, 65:25, 73:25,
74:19	paragraph [3] -	102:21	permanent [8] - 43:17,	82:2, 107:4, 142:10,
outside [4] - 43:14,	112:18, 115:7,	paying [1] - 89:20	44:5, 44:25, 45:3,	145:2
46:8, 63:25, 132:10	116:19 parity [2] - 14:13,	payment [3] - 71:24,	45:12, 46:22, 47:4, 57:10	places [3] - 8:20, 65:5,
overall [8] - 38:5,		97:22, 100:10	permission [2] - 8:2,	142:9
38:6, 75:13, 75:19,	106:15 Park [1] - 15:20	Peace [1] - 21:16	20:10	plain [1] - 98:8
113:25, 114:24,		peace [3] - 21:3, 21:5,	permit [4] - 13:4, 64:2,	plan [71] - 4:6, 6:6,
118:9, 119:23	part [32] - 6:19, 18:24, 23:2, 23:21, 27:4,	21:15	135:1, 145:5	8:5, 14:9, 16:4,
overhead [1] - 105:1	27:12, 28:8, 32:23,	peak [1] - 42:21	permitted [1] - 12:21	23:22, 26:11, 26:15,
overlap [2] - 30:12,	45:2, 45:3, 46:1,	Peck [3] - 1:14, 13:25,	permitting [1] - 7:5	27:3, 28:14, 28:17,
31:8	46:3, 48:21, 51:11,	116:3	person [8] - 18:8,	28:18, 28:19, 28:21, 29:24, 30:21, 31:3,
overriding [1] - 61:20	54:24, 59:25, 63:10,	pedestrian [1] - 134:24	87:7, 90:2, 92:11,	33:1, 33:3, 33:5,
overview [1] - 45:1	63:11, 81:6, 84:15,	People [1] - 46:24	104:2, 107:1, 118:21	34:17, 34:22, 38:10,
own [7] - 42:10, 45:13, 62:9, 82:16, 88:5,	85:11, 90:17, 91:2,	people [72] - 5:17,	personal [1] - 104:12	41:17, 43:13, 50:9,
107:2, 135:4	93:14, 98:13,	5:22, 10:17, 12:9,	personally [2] -	50:14, 50:15, 50:20,
owners [1] - 141:21	111:11, 113:25,	12:24, 13:11, 17:19,	142:21, 143:18	63:6, 63:11, 69:1,
ownership [1] - 148:9	114:20, 122:13,	19:3, 20:11, 20:18,	personnel [5] - 64:4,	69:23, 70:13, 71:10,
Oyate [4] - 1:12, 1:23,	128:3, 140:17,	20:21, 21:2, 21:7,	64:13, 65:6, 105:24,	71:22, 75:10, 76:20,
19:21, 19:25	148:13	22:5, 23:16, 24:17,	106:5	79:2, 90:17, 111:12,
10.21, 10.20	Part [2] - 84:4	33:18, 35:17, 35:23,	perspective [10] -	111:19, 111:23,
Р	participants [4] -	37:4, 37:8, 37:11,	19:6, 19:7, 30:14,	113:9, 114:14,
I	27:16, 46:9, 93:1,	39:12, 42:16, 42:23,	34:19, 36:1, 72:8,	114:19, 114:21,
	117:22	42:25, 43:2, 43:17,	96:3, 110:14,	117:5, 120:8,
P.A [32] - 15:25, 50:3,	participate [1] - 25:15	44:1, 44:4, 44:11,	112:25, 128:6	120:22, 123:17,
50:16, 51:3, 58:12,	participated [2] -	45:16, 47:9, 50:10,	pertains [1] - 14:17	123:19, 124:3,
58:15, 59:1, 59:3,	67:11	54:21, 61:5, 62:4,	phase [2] - 34:10,	129:13, 129:21,
Ì	1	1	T.	

123:25 42:5, 45:14, 47:12, 130:6, 131:17, 19:25, 24:7, 24:14, 12:25, 13:9, 13:17, 17 136:9, 136:14, positions [2] - 45:7, 25:10, 29:11, 98:3, 47:14, 47:16, 47:21, 15:15, 15:16, 15:20, 140:17, 142:3, 45:11 131:20, 132:8 47:23, 47:25, 48:19, 16:14, 17:23, 19:5, 142:16, 142:17, preservations [1] -49:10, 50:15, 50:20, 23:10, 24:9, 25:1, positive [1] - 101:6 142:19, 142:22, possibilities [3] -16:20 50:21, 50:23, 51:8, 25:5, 29:9, 33:2, 143:1, 147:10 44:13, 130:4, 147:7 preserve [2] - 22:1, 57:5, 57:6, 63:10, 33:11, 34:11, 34:18, Plan [3] - 28:15, 70:7, 67:19, 70:1, 71:2, 35:14, 35:18, 36:20, possibility [1] - 46:10 125:5 70:10 73:11. 74:9. 74:15. 37:15. 38:6. 40:2. possible [6] - 20:9, preserving [3] - 14:16, **planning** [2] - 50:12, 77:21, 78:15, 79:6, 42:22, 43:8, 53:6, 33:24 32:17, 43:25, 56:18, 56:21, 56:22, 128:8 80:12, 83:3, 83:19, 102:22, 123:20, president [2] - 7:2, 56:23, 57:1, 59:23, 84:1, 84:6, 84:12, plans [14] - 8:19, 11:8, 46:19 142:7 84:16, 85:4, 85:11, 70:1, 70:16, 75:13, 32:22, 34:12, 34:13, Post [1] - 101:15 presidents [1] - 101:8 93:21, 109:7, 79:20, 109:16, 63:9, 70:22, 74:23, Postal [1] - 101:20 pretty [14] - 5:9, 29:12, 109:15, 112:3, 110:15, 110:19, 75:1, 128:15, potential [4] - 29:23. 30:7, 34:23, 43:4, 112:4, 112:5, 112:20, 115:3, 128:18, 129:18, 63:12, 76:23, 132:11 44:7, 49:6, 53:24, 113:25, 114:6, 117:2, 119:24, 130:7, 133:5 potentially [4] - 17:24, 55:4, 87:12, 112:12, 114:13, 114:15, 124:11, 124:12, plate [2] - 28:18, 64:12 115:7, 136:23, 140:8 75:19, 119:21, 145:3 116:15, 122:12, 125:8, 125:11, play [5] - 5:21, 69:15, previously [1] - 124:2 poverty [1] - 48:11 122:19, 128:3, 125:12, 125:19, 79:20, 81:5 price [10] - 77:16, **Powder** [6] - 8:7, 8:9, 126:8, 126:25, 129:20, 129:22, 78:5, 78:11, 78:18, pleased [1] - 94:4 138:19, 138:22, 131:3, 131:4, 133:2, 133:6, plenty [1] - 68:19 79:21, 81:19, 85:6, 139:2, 143:7 131:19, 133:16, 134:15, 148:18 pocket [2] - 66:6, 86:5, 120:4, 127:16 power [4] - 55:3, 133:22, 134:15, project's [2] - 30:5, 110:5 96:11, 96:21, 143:21 **primarily** [3] - 4:6, 137:9, 137:20, 132:5 Point [1] - 89:3 29:2, 144:23 practices [1] - 42:9 138:11, 139:3, projects [5] - 18:22, point [42] - 26:21, primary [5] - 18:23, practitioners [1] -139:10, 139:19, 40:1, 51:20, 79:20, 31:1, 37:22, 43:24, 55:5, 95:22, 96:6, 13:7 140:19, 141:10, 83:21 44:10, 44:12, 50:23, 96:7 Prairie [1] - 12:3 142:5, 142:7, **prolong** [1] - 116:6 61:25, 65:8, 66:9, prayer [3] - 4:9, 4:10, principles [1] - 134:10 145:21, 146:7 prong [1] - 112:3 68:16, 69:5, 74:6, 92:14 **priority** [1] - 18:8 processes [2] - 98:2 pronged [1] - 75:11 74:25, 78:2, 79:10, PRB [1] - 7:2 private [4] - 98:15, produced [2] - 53:25, proof [2] - 66:15, 82:17, 84:9, 85:1, 144:6, 144:18, 148:9 **pre** [2] - 56:9, 56:11 141:5 66:16 87:1, 92:24, 92:25, problem [4] - 49:8, **Pre** [2] - 56:12, 56:13 product [1] - 117:9 97:15, 100:16, properly [1] - 133:10 82:21. 102:6. 138:16 pre-qualified [2] -Professional [3] - 3:4, properties [39] -110:11, 111:11, problems [17] - 52:12, 56:9, 56:11 150:5, 150:19 118:3, 118:19, 80:17, 99:11, 99:14, 17:20, 26:16, 26:23, Pre-qualified [2] professionally [1] -124:4, 129:9, 27:13, 29:17, 29:19, 99:22, 99:23, 99:24, 56:12, 56:13 109:20 130:13, 130:14, 29:24, 30:5, 30:6, 100:6, 100:24, precisely [3] - 52:22, profile [1] - 136:19 130:15, 131:7, 30:13, 30:18, 32:5, 101:10, 101:17, 71:18, 86:7 131:11, 131:14, program [19] - 6:9, 32:14, 32:16, 34:15, 102:1, 102:10, preclude [2] - 62:8, 131:15, 134:17, 23:12, 23:16, 23:17, 34:17, 38:8, 57:25, 102:11, 103:20, 62:13 23:23, 23:24, 24:12, 136:21, 137:9, 63:8, 63:14, 74:24, 105:9, 134:14 precluding [1] - 84:11 139:7, 143:21 24:19, 28:4, 44:17, 115:4, 122:18, procedure [5] - 123:1, preempt [1] - 80:3 points [3] - 11:17, 44:18, 63:24, 63:25, 132:1, 132:3, 132:6, 140:4, 141:18, **preemptive** [1] - 91:6 64:11, 66:2, 72:1, 132:12, 132:17, 78:2, 111:16 141:19, 141:20 preferred [2] - 38:21, policy [1] - 93:17 101:20, 111:9 133:9, 134:2, procedures [2] -113:20 Programmatic [15] -139:17, 139:25, politics [1] - 135:15 115:21, 132:22 prejudice [1] - 88:25 Ponca [4] - 1:20, 1:20, 10:1, 10:2, 10:3, 140:3, 140:6, Proceedings [1] - 1:5 premature [2] -10:6, 10:7, 12:12, 140:13, 146:12, 16:23, 17:7 proceedings [4] - 3:1, 122:20, 124:8 12:15, 12:16, 25:20, 146:16, 146:17 poorest [3] - 12:24, 149:11, 150:9, presence [2] - 81:6, 29:9, 67:15, 93:1, property [5] - 139:14, 65:5, 125:4 150:12 91:11 93:2, 93:4, 145:20 139:20, 140:10, popped [2] - 88:13, process [104] - 5:5, PRESENT [2] - 1:8, programs [4] - 28:4, 140:14, 146:18 148:25 5:21, 6:17, 6:20, 7:5, 2:1 35:4, 44:25, 65:3 proposal [3] - 142:4, Popular [1] - 28:2 7:22, 7:25, 8:13, 9:2, presenting [1] progress [4] - 40:13, 142:25 portion [4] - 73:8, 9:20, 10:11, 16:25, 126:14 57:23, 57:24 propose [3] - 99:16, 113:14, 114:1, 122:9 17:5, 19:23, 23:2, preservation [6] -Project [3] - 7:2, 103:4, 103:5 portions [1] - 89:2 23:21, 24:14, 29:13, 15:18, 18:25, 28:3, 125:13, 143:7 proposed [7] - 28:22, posed [1] - 143:24 30:8, 30:10, 30:13, 28:7, 66:16, 72:1 project [69] - 4:5, 4:7, 42:19, 99:15, 113:2, 30:17, 31:10, 31:25, position [8] - 7:5, Preservation [14] -4:17, 4:18, 6:16, 7:6, 113:15, 113:25, 17:4, 18:16, 24:9, 32:1, 32:10, 34:8, 1:18, 5:15, 6:23, 7:9, 11:2, 11:6, 147:11 45:9, 85:5, 98:11, 37:1, 39:22, 41:11, 17:10, 18:18, 19:22,

proposing [3] - 77:14, 77:20, 114:12 protect [1] - 19:16 Protection [1] -144:17 protocol [2] - 88:8, 90:25 protocols [2] - 86:21, 90:23 prove [1] - 84:1 provide [7] - 24:11, 31:20, 31:21, 32:7, 117:24, 122:15, 126:25 provided [3] - 52:23, 84:2, 132:25 provides [1] - 33:5 providing [2] - 65:21, 81:16 provision [3] - 61:14, 61:15, 145:20 provisions [4] - 15:24, 16:2, 51:22, 133:11 Provost [3] - 2:3, 16:22, 48:10 PROVOST [2] - 16:22, 48:10 proximity [1] - 11:23 Public [3] - 3:5, 150:6, 150:18 public [5] - 8:12, 8:14, 13:17, 98:1, 106:20 publications [1] - 28:2 **pull** [3] - 7:10, 124:20, 137:3 pulled [1] - 141:8 purchase [1] - 65:24 purchased [1] -148:20 purchasing [1] - 97:22 purpose [3] - 11:6, 25:23, 26:15 purposes [4] - 38:14, 59:12, 83:6, 134:11 **push** [1] - 126:9 pushed [1] - 50:8 pushes [2] - 78:13, 81:10 put [29] - 9:5, 9:13, 23:22, 29:2, 43:1, 45:23, 46:1, 55:18, 56:4, 61:14, 74:2, 76:7, 78:5, 81:12, 81:19, 85:6, 86:4, 94:3, 95:1, 95:12, 95:16, 98:10, 102:13. 112:18. 115:19, 119:6, 120:15, 144:8, 148:5

putting [5] - 77:15,

78:11, 79:21, 82:17, 85:3

Q

qualification [1] - 56:4 qualifications [3] -17:19, 45:25, 55:24 qualified [16] - 37:8, 43:5, 44:11, 44:19, 44:21, 44:22, 45:17, 56:5. 56:9. 56:11. 56:12, 56:13, 64:4, 64:6, 64:13, 65:6 **Quantifying** [1] - 78:9 questionable [1] -51:5 questioning [1] -85:13 questions [13] - 7:11, 10:12, 22:13, 48:8, 49:14, 54:2, 85:1, 95:19, 100:15, 102:6, 103:1, 121:6, 145:18 quick [4] - 10:18, 49:16, 69:4, 124:22 quickly [3] - 11:15, 49:6, 139:23 quite [4] - 16:15, 33:16, 100:11, 141:24 quoting [1] - 125:6

R

rail [2] - 64:3, 143:14 rail's [1] - 143:19 railroad [51] - 8:3, 8:4, 11:24, 11:25, 12:20, 13:3, 13:9, 13:17, 20:12, 22:6, 25:21, 28:23, 34:25, 39:20, 43:12, 45:4, 46:14, 52:14, 53:2, 53:5, 53:8, 53:9, 53:12, 53:21, 54:25, 55:3, 55:13, 55:14, 55:17, 57:21, 60:20, 60:22, 62:9, 64:1, 65:1, 65:19, 65:20, 72:21, 73:1, 73:19, 102:22, 118:24, 123:9, 123:10, 124:10, 61:22 124:11, 124:12, really [54] - 5:4, 16:10, 126:17, 134:8, 21:23, 28:2, 47:5, 136:2, 147:24 47:15, 47:20, 50:18, Railroad [7] - 1:11, 50:19, 58:4, 64:15, 4:5, 7:2, 7:13, 7:18, 64:17, 67:12, 68:3,

41:5, 143:12 70:2, 71:17, 74:18, railroad's [3] - 20:3, 74:25, 75:3, 78:11, 71:8, 72:14 78:14, 79:18, 82:13, railroaded [1] - 149:7 84:25, 86:11, 87:23, railroads [2] - 96:4, 96:18, 101:12, 125:9 102:11, 112:1, 113:7, 113:9, 117:9, railway [1] - 12:22 120:12, 120:24, rain [1] - 88:19 123:18, 124:8, raise [2] - 78:3, 89:21 127:21, 128:16, raised [2] - 78:24, 128:17, 129:4, 120:4 129:13, 130:15, raising [1] - 82:21 130:18, 130:24, ramifications [2] -131:6, 131:17, 108:13, 108:14 133:19, 141:25, ran [1] - 8:4 143:6, 146:1, Randall [1] - 89:3 147:11, 149:7 Randy [22] - 1:10, 2:5, realm [1] - 14:9 7:1, 10:24, 11:5, Realtime [3] - 3:5, 15:4, 16:15, 23:11, 150:6, 150:19 35:9, 36:17, 37:16, reason [8] - 53:9, 37:19, 45:5, 49:25, 58:15, 60:21, 61:14, 50:1, 50:12, 56:2, 62:5, 98:7, 121:3, 58:23, 73:12, 107:6, 142:19 109:13, 139:24 reasoning [1] - 108:7 Randy's [2] - 11:1, reasons [3] - 60:22, 110:14 78:6, 78:22 range [2] - 43:7, 44:3 Rec [1] - 141:19 Rapid [4] - 3:2, 8:5, receive [1] - 31:18 25:17, 26:1 received [1] - 31:15 **Rapids** [1] - 15:6 receiving [1] - 104:3 rate [1] - 105:3 recently [2] - 59:22, rather [5] - 62:1, 91:3 117:12, 129:1, recess [3] - 26:6, 130:21, 143:24 92:15, 149:11 re [1] - 127:14 recirculate [1] - 60:17 re-adjustments [1] -**Recirculate** [1] - 60:18 127:14 Reclamation [4] reaching [1] - 148:14 1:19, 1:19, 25:17, reacting [1] - 81:15 26:1 read [4] - 99:2, 99:10, reclamation [1] -129:21, 131:16 25:21 reading [1] - 58:15 recognize [2] - 24:6, ready [6] - 42:24, 91:25 64:11, 65:6, 121:5, recommend [2] -136:18, 140:16 105:2, 142:20 real [9] - 17:19, 48:4, recommendation [2] -66:15, 76:12, 97:11, 30:19, 128:10 108:7, 108:18, recommendations [1] 117:18, 124:22 - 84:21 realistic [2] - 74:3, recommending [2] -122:22 30:16, 79:17 reality [2] - 48:6, reconvene [1] -126:24 149:10 realize [2] - 61:21, record [9] - 49:17,

53:14, 66:3, 68:6,

123:16, 124:19

records [1] - 132:15

recourse [1] - 102:11

68:22, 77:11, 86:20,

recovery [11] - 71:14, 18 82:9, 128:21, 129:2, 129:4, 129:7, 129:14, 130:4, 130:8. 130:22. 133:15 recruit [1] - 64:4 recruitment [5] -63:23, 64:8, 64:11, 65:3, 66:17 recur [1] - 99:24 Red [1] - 8:22 redesign [2] - 138:5, 138:14 reduce [1] - 99:14 redundancy [1] -120:14 Reed [1] - 20:25 reengaged [1] - 9:20 reevaluation [1] -138:14 reference [1] - 145:24 references [2] - 59:15, 68:11 referred [2] - 58:16, 58:17 referring [1] - 63:2 refers [1] - 61:10 refine [1] - 135:20 reflect [1] - 82:20 reflection [1] - 87:15 refrain [1] - 89:18 refuse [2] - 62:4, 62:6 refused [1] - 62:4 regarding [10] - 5:19, 31:21, 52:22, 57:9, 75:6. 88:8. 116:8. 132:19, 132:24, 143:24 regards [2] - 5:19, 6:15 Register [9] - 27:1, 29:18, 32:20, 34:14, 74:21, 130:1, 132:2, 132:16, 133:4 registered [2] -101:21, 132:6 Registered [3] - 3:4, 150:5, 150:19 regulations [6] - 5:19, 55:11, 128:23, 130:25, 131:19, 133:17 regulatory [2] - 28:24, 131:21 **Regulatory** [1] - 29:14 related [3] - 136:3, 136:5, 136:6 relating [1] - 63:1 relationship [9] -

52:17, 52:22, 53:4, 56:1, 61:20, 95:16, 108:14, 138:21 relatively [2] - 41:10, 147:21 relatives [4] - 21:8, 21:22, 79:15, 82:16 relevant [1] - 79:15 relied [1] - 64:15 relief [1] - 127:2 relieve [1] - 127:5 religious [6] - 29:19, 30:14, 82:25, 132:3, 132:7, 133:9 rely [4] - 31:24, 33:12, 50:22, 50:24 remains [3] - 132:24, 133:8, 148:13 remanded [1] - 9:4 remedy [1] - 99:15 remember [7] - 12:3, 12:5, 12:8, 22:12, 66:11, 86:23, 130:19 remind [3] - 36:24, 47:9, 72:24 removal [1] - 72:15 Repatriation [1] -144:17 repeat [1] - 83:13 repeatedly [1] - 90:11 replace [1] - 112:17 report [13] - 15:10, 26:17, 31:18, 31:19, 31:21, 32:1, 37:2, 88:7, 89:25, 112:4, 112:5, 140:22, 141:3 reported [1] - 59:13 Reporter [6] - 3:4, 3:5, 150:6, 150:19, 150:19 reporter [2] - 4:14, 150:9 reporting [2] - 25:7, 36:25 reports [15] - 30:22, 30:25, 31:9, 31:13, 31:16, 31:25, 36:25, 37:1, 48:1, 53:24, 122:15, 132:14, 138:7, 141:5 represent [4] - 7:10, 18:12, 20:9, 24:23 representation [1] -65:2 representative [6] -25:10, 49:3, 59:14, 132:9, 132:19, 132:23 representatives [10] -11:21, 49:2, 52:13,

58:17, 68:12, 99:12, 99:21, 113:4, 118:22, 133:7 represented [2] -50:18. 118:25 representing [5] -50:9, 94:22, 97:3, 125:4 reps [4] - 82:13, 102:3, 135:24, 142:3 request [4] - 25:14, 94:10, 96:24, 110:1 requested [3] - 31:2, 90:6, 91:11 requesting [2] - 6:2, 97:7 require [1] - 5:24 required [2] - 29:16, 50:16 requirement [1] -33:17 Requirements [1] -29:15 requirements [12] -24:13, 28:24, 29:10, 51:6, 51:20, 52:3, 54:1, 119:12, 119:17, 120:1, 123:17, 131:22 requires [1] - 72:15 research [7] - 26:20, 27:7, 27:8, 31:5, 117:4, 117:6, 132:18 researches [1] - 33:13 Reservation [1] -143:12 reservation [7] - 8:18, 11:24, 80:25, 98:16, 143:15, 143:17, 143:21 reservations [2] -12:1, 48:12 reserved [1] - 142:13 resolution [8] - 48:23, 58:25, 67:6, 73:20, 87:9, 118:20, 147:9, 147:12 **Resolution** [1] - 113:1 resolve [2] - 99:23, 113:3 resolved [2] - 9:11, 84:8 resource [11] - 13:7, 13:22, 16:24, 17:2, 24:5, 24:12, 24:18, 134:2, 136:3, 136:5, 136:6 resources [18] - 6:6, 11:3, 16:1, 25:20,

36:3, 36:6, 36:8,

36:9, 36:10, 38:7, 39:13, 51:5, 51:11, 116:16, 116:17, 128:16, 132:9, 132:23 respect [9] - 20:19, 51:10. 79:25. 80:14. 80:24, 81:4, 83:8, 95:10, 109:8 respectfully [1] -60:21 respects [2] - 55:1, 125:8 respond [2] - 49:18, 54:16 responded [2] - 49:21, 111:4 responds [1] - 49:17 response [5] - 49:15, 49:16, 49:19, 101:6, 121:9 responsibilities [2] -15:11, 131:24 responsibility [8] -50:8, 50:12, 78:7, 80:5, 91:23, 148:13, 148:19 responsible [1] - 92:1 rest [5] - 45:23, 69:23, 85:11, 140:14 result [1] - 50:5 resulted [1] - 133:20 retired [1] - 24:8 retrieval [2] - 36:9, 72:18 review [13] - 6:1, 15:1, 15:10, 31:9, 31:13, 32:2, 37:13, 81:14, 81:16, 112:4, 112:5, 132:15 reviewed [1] - 133:10 reviewing [1] - 53:23 reviews [4] - 26:17, 32:1, 37:2, 142:5 revolution [1] - 14:5 reworded [1] - 120:21 **RHODD** [10] - 6:14, 105:24, 106:17, 107:11, 107:22, 115:17, 138:2, 147:17, 148:1, 148:7 **Rhodd** [2] - 2:6, 6:14 Ridge [2] - 11:25, 13:3 righted [1] - 149:2 rights [3] - 61:16, 80:10, 148:11 **Rights** [1] - 64:16 ripple [1] - 137:3 **RITCHIE** [1] - 20:1 Ritchie [2] - 1:11, 20:1

River [14] - 8:5, 8:7, 8:9, 25:22, 41:4, 89:2, 97:17, 138:20, 138:22, 139:2. 143:7, 143:11, 143:15 river [1] - 21:8 road [2] - 122:23, 146:25 Robert [2] - 1:16, 25:14 ROBINETTE [2] -16:23, 17:6 Robinette [4] - 1:20, 1:20, 16:23, 17:6 Rock [15] - 1:17, 2:8, 5:1, 5:8, 5:15, 5:23, 6:5, 6:13, 77:12, 80:11, 82:24, 83:10, 84:3, 85:5, 146:22 rode [1] - 20:16 role [11] - 5:20, 5:21, 15:24, 23:20, 24:10, 52:24, 53:5, 55:5, 69:15, 87:18 rolling [1] - 123:16 Ron [3] - 2:8, 4:25, 22:17 room [3] - 7:7, 73:14, 106:13 Room [1] - 3:2 rooms [2] - 110:1, 110:4 Rosebud [7] - 1:18, 2:6, 2:6, 6:15, 6:23, 12:14, 24:23 rough [1] - 38:23 roughly [2] - 103:12, 136:24 round [1] - 9:21 route [11] - 8:23, 64:2, 71:2, 71:4, 72:11, 73:10, 73:11, 78:4, 79:5, 134:10, 140:25 routes [2] - 8:21, 135:6 rules [1] - 89:22 run [4] - 43:25, 44:1, 51:22, 110:15 rundown [1] - 10:19 running [3] - 38:16, 40:20, 104:18 Rural [1] - 125:13 Russell [5] - 2:6, 6:22, 72:10, 77:14, 85:12 Russell's [2] - 80:2, 129:16 Rutson [2] - 60:2, 110:11

Sacred [1] - 133:13 sacred [5] - 19:16, 22:8, 76:23, 80:18, 97:23 sake [3] - 14:13, 35:11, 89:17 salesman [1] - 25:11 **Salisbury** [2] - 1:16, 25:3 **SALISBURY** [1] - 25:3 Sam [2] - 1:22, 18:14 Santee [4] - 1:16, 1:22, 18:15, 25:14 sat [7] - 13:9, 20:22, 81:19, 95:6, 95:12, 101:8, 126:12 satisfaction [1] - 52:2 satisfied [1] - 24:20 save [1] - 22:7 saw [1] - 23:11 scale [3] - 100:11, 103:3, 104:25 scales [1] - 104:10 schedule [12] - 26:8, 27:15, 32:15, 38:23, 38:25, 39:2, 41:19, 42:3, 47:21, 50:19, 70:17 Schieffer [5] - 11:22, 46:18, 65:23, 126:14, 127:10 scholarship [6] - 28:5, 35:3, 35:24, 71:24, 74:1, 85:11 school [2] - 5:10, 23:7 scientists [1] - 11:3 scope [5] - 115:25, 121:22, 121:25, 146:23, 147:11 scoping [1] - 124:2 Scott [12] - 2:5, 11:10, 14:3, 58:2, 60:8, 68:13, 69:5, 71:20, 86:14, 92:19, 94:17, 121:7 SCOTT [59] - 11:9, 58:3, 58:8, 59:12, 60:1, 60:5, 60:11, 60:13, 60:16, 60:19, 61:10, 62:1, 62:11, 62:21, 62:24, 63:4, 63:17, 63:21, 65:13, 65:15, 65:17, 66:24, 67:6, 67:13, 67:17, 68:1, 68:3, 68:10,

68:15, 68:20, 75:23,

76:1, 86:16, 89:17,

92:21, 94:14, 94:18,	39:7, 39:8, 82:10	105:9, 105:21,	97:3, 97:8, 147:2	sit [15] - 19:2, 20:19, 2
95:20, 96:13, 96:16,	seek [1] - 14:22	105:25, 124:1,	signature [14] - 58:13,	38:22, 38:24, 41:16,
97:2, 121:8, 121:16,	seeking [1] - 108:15	134:3, 135:6, 141:15	58:20, 58:21, 59:6,	45:24, 78:17, 80:8,
121:19, 122:3,	seem [3] - 103:17,	shall [1] - 61:17	59:8, 59:24, 60:3,	81:17, 83:11, 93:23,
123:5, 123:15,	106:14, 128:20	shape [1] - 36:12	60:18, 60:19, 61:11,	104:9, 111:7, 125:16
123:23, 124:7,	segment [1] - 13:22	share [3] - 10:13,	67:3, 67:4, 69:11,	site [19] - 18:2, 40:12,
124:9, 124:14,	segments [1] - 133:6	10:25, 86:25	94:25	40:18, 48:13, 48:14,
124:16, 124:24,	selected [3] - 8:23,	shared [1] - 102:9	signatures [4] - 59:25,	48:16, 48:17, 50:18,
130:22, 131:10,	42:6, 134:11	Sheridan [2] - 2:4,	68:9, 84:10, 93:10	51:1, 71:22, 74:11,
134:21, 134:23,	selling [1] - 97:22	16:16	signed [32] - 12:10,	82:3, 90:19, 90:20,
135:22, 136:11	send [4] - 31:16,	SHERIDAN [1] - 16:16	37:2, 53:4, 53:11,	97:24, 98:1, 98:4
scoundrel [1] - 148:23	100:4, 121:25, 122:9	Shinn [1] - 12:13	53:12, 58:14, 58:22,	Sites [1] - 133:13
Scoundrel [1] -	senior [1] - 24:4	shipped [1] - 20:14	58:24, 59:1, 59:2,	sites [79] - 17:24,
147:15	sense [12] - 27:14,	Shirt [1] - 8:22	59:21, 59:23, 60:14,	18:10, 19:16, 22:8,
scoundrels [2] -	27:19, 36:4, 47:16,	shocks [1] - 133:19	61:9, 62:7, 67:5,	23:14, 26:24, 26:25,
147:14, 147:15	74:7, 106:20,	shooting [1] - 21:3	67:10, 67:15, 67:23,	27:1, 29:22, 29:25,
screen [1] - 137:21	108:12, 135:22,	short [4] - 7:3, 26:6,	69:12, 75:22, 75:24,	30:2, 31:12, 31:21,
search [1] - 132:15	138:8, 143:18,	44:8, 46:7	77:22, 78:23, 80:9,	31:22, 32:4, 32:9,
season [5] - 99:12,	145:12, 148:20	short-term [2] - 44:8,	83:9, 93:2, 94:21,	32:17, 32:20, 33:20,
102:4, 111:8,	sensitivity [1] - 106:4	46:7	94:23, 95:6	34:6, 34:14, 34:15,
111:17, 117:8	sent [2] - 52:21,	shorthand [2] - 150:8,	signer [2] - 96:6, 96:7	34:16, 40:5, 40:23,
seasons [2] - 38:11,	101:21	150:9	significance [1] -	41:6, 41:10, 41:24,
38:17	sentence [4] - 119:16,	shovel [6] - 87:19,	82:25	42:13, 57:19, 70:15,
seat [1] - 4:2	119:19, 130:13,	87:20, 87:24, 88:3,	significant [8] - 41:5,	70:18, 70:23, 71:5,
second [6] - 27:4,	130:16	88:6, 88:12	43:22, 44:14, 44:16,	71:6, 71:9, 71:10,
64:12, 66:15, 87:14,	separate [6] - 39:12,	show [4] - 92:1,	44:24, 71:5, 115:3,	71:13, 71:19, 72:6,
88:8, 145:1	61:4, 62:12, 78:15,	126:22, 127:11	137:6	72:21, 73:18, 74:12,
Secondly [1] - 138:18	110:24, 123:8	showed [1] - 91:12	signing [5] - 61:23,	74:20, 75:7, 75:12,
Secretary [1] - 7:16	sequencing [1] - 48:1	SHPO [4] - 81:11,	62:9, 93:16, 93:17,	75:17, 76:8, 76:13,
secrets [1] - 18:10	series [1] - 99:11	128:2, 128:4, 133:2	95:2	76:14, 76:15, 76:17,
Section [21] - 5:20,	serious [1] - 148:24	shut [1] - 51:6	silver [1] - 107:17	76:19, 76:23, 80:18,
6:3, 6:19, 6:24,	serve [6] - 7:13, 23:20,	side [9] - 44:6, 59:18,	simple [1] - 113:24	80:21, 81:20, 82:2,
17:11, 19:19, 24:14,	97:13, 119:11,	66:16, 78:7, 108:9,	simply [8] - 34:10,	85:7, 86:5, 87:3,
25:6, 29:10, 48:18,	119:16, 120:11	109:15, 127:11,	53:10, 55:11, 55:12,	115:2, 122:17,
50:17, 50:21,	served [2] - 7:15,	148:2	78:23, 82:10, 125:3,	129:25, 130:2,
110:22, 113:1,	99:22	sift [1] - 117:18	144:3	130:9, 130:24,
113:2, 114:13,	Service [5] - 1:11,	sign [25] - 53:13,	simultaneously [3] -	133:3, 135:2,
131:19, 131:21,	20:2, 101:20,	60:23, 62:4, 62:5,	41:3, 41:25, 42:1	136:22, 137:5, 138:9
133:12, 133:16	141:17, 141:18	62:6, 67:7, 69:8,	sing [1] - 22:15	sitting [12] - 21:22,
section [4] - 34:10,	service [1] - 20:13	77:24, 78:1, 80:1,	singled [1] - 14:20	38:19, 42:24, 78:21,
48:23, 64:15, 94:7	session [1] - 32:23	80:2, 81:5, 83:7,	Sioux [40] - 1:14, 1:15,	80:13, 81:1, 84:12,
sections [2] - 96:23,	sessions [2] - 70:4,	83:11, 93:8, 94:24,	1:16, 1:18, 1:21,	94:22, 100:22,
120:20	102:20	95:4, 95:10, 97:9,	1:22, 2:6, 4:22, 5:1,	125:3, 127:8, 141:23
see [41] - 11:11, 16:11,	set [25] - 16:6, 50:23,	97:10, 101:22, 118:7	5:8, 5:15, 5:23, 6:13,	situation [5] - 102:13,
20:19, 20:21, 22:17,	51:13, 52:11, 59:25,	signatories [12] -	6:15, 6:24, 11:10,	102:15, 103:12, 103:17, 145:4
23:22, 27:12, 28:11,	67:12, 90:23, 101:2,	15:2, 62:3, 67:11,	12:14, 13:25, 17:9,	situations [2] - 51:16,
29:14, 30:7, 32:4,	101:20, 102:19,	67:19, 84:11, 93:6,	18:15, 19:12, 24:23,	100:4
39:5, 39:19, 42:7,	103:6, 104:20,	93:15, 94:10, 94:12,	25:14, 49:2, 58:14,	
42:11, 57:14, 58:10,	105:7, 109:2, 110:2,	94:14, 96:12, 96:25	59:6, 59:7, 67:3,	six [11] - 8:24, 39:16, 40:4, 41:9, 41:21,
80:8, 81:17, 82:18,	113:18, 113:19,	Signatories [2] - 94:9,	67:23, 80:11, 82:24,	40:4, 41:9, 41:21, 42:13, 44:18, 44:20,
83:4, 84:14, 88:14,	114:4, 114:24,	96:23	83:10, 84:3, 94:15,	93:5, 138:9, 141:8
95:4, 102:22, 112:8,	125:14, 139:15,	signators [1] - 93:12	104:5, 113:6, 116:4,	
112:11, 112:22,	139:16, 139:20,	signatory [25] - 13:18,	118:23, 126:15,	skilled [1] - 45:7
114:7, 114:21,	139:22	25:19, 59:15, 61:11,	146:23	skipped [1] - 131:5
116:19, 117:8,	settled [1] - 133:25	61:17, 62:8, 63:22,	Sisseton [5] - 1:12,	sky [1] - 93:20
118:13, 118:20,	settlement [1] - 97:19	63:25, 64:5, 67:14,	1:23, 19:21, 19:25,	slash [1] - 128:9
128:25, 137:12,	seven [1] - 8:24	69:5, 80:3, 80:9,	103:7	slightly [1] - 124:13
142:14, 142:21,	several [14] - 11:12,	83:12, 95:22, 96:7,	Sisseton-Wahpeton	slope [1] - 137:17
145:23	43:11, 90:11, 99:14,	96:9, 96:11, 96:13,	[5] - 1:12, 1:23,	small [6] - 54:21,
seeing [4] - 25:23,	100:10, 101:7,	96:14, 96:15, 96:20,	19:21, 19:25, 103:7	55:12, 106:14,

20:19, 20

106:17, 108:13,	150:7, 150:13	stalled [1] - 139:3	states [3] - 57:22,	78:14, 116:18 21
127:16	southeast [1] - 100:25	stand [3] - 33:6,	61:15, 144:18	structures [1] - 23:14
smart [1] - 66:10	southeastern [2] -	139:10, 139:19	status [2] - 144:8,	students [1] - 28:6
Smith [2] - 1:17, 13:13	143:10, 143:20	stand-alone [1] - 33:6	144:9	studies [1] - 33:12
SMITH [1] - 13:13	southern [2] - 8:11,	standard [1] - 125:21	stay [1] - 24:24	Study [1] - 33:3
Smithwick [1] - 40:10	73:8	standardization [1] -	stays [1] - 148:20	study [41] - 26:19,
smoother [1] - 105:16	speaking [2] - 73:7,	100:22	STB [31] - 8:2, 8:15,	27:5, 27:17, 27:19,
smoothly [1] - 102:16	124:19	standardized [2] -	9:1, 9:8, 9:13, 9:17,	32:25, 33:1, 33:6,
smudging [1] - 49:9	speaks [1] - 21:20	100:7, 100:16	16:15, 29:7, 33:6,	33:7, 33:11, 33:15,
Society [1] - 15:1	Speaks [1] - 22:9	standing [3] - 52:2,	36:13, 50:6, 52:3,	33:25, 75:10, 112:9,
socio [1] - 14:8	specialist [1] - 13:23	87:17, 87:22	53:7, 54:4, 56:4,	112:11, 112:16,
socio-economic [1] -	species [2] - 12:23,	Standing [15] - 1:17,	56:9, 56:14, 92:21,	112:19, 113:14,
14:8	96:2	2:8, 5:1, 5:8, 5:15,	109:13, 110:11,	114:3, 114:7, 114:8,
solid [1] - 95:7	specific [15] - 32:9,	5:23, 6:5, 6:13,	113:25, 119:12,	114:12, 114:20,
solution [1] - 72:19	32:17, 33:25, 34:4,	77:12, 80:11, 82:24,	119:17, 121:14,	115:6, 115:14,
someone [3] - 44:15,	34:10, 34:22, 51:3,	83:10, 84:3, 85:5,	131:21, 134:1,	116:9, 116:12,
89:23, 126:12	75:17, 94:6, 102:25,	146:22	134:23, 134:25,	116:15, 116:23,
someplace [2] -	103:2, 110:11,	standpoint [2] - 116:1,	144:13, 145:6, 147:5	116:24, 118:12,
36:11, 72:14	114:23, 140:4, 140:8	147:13	STB's [2] - 73:16,	118:17, 119:11,
sometime [3] - 38:16,	specifically [9] - 25:6,	STANFILL [1] - 24:4	110:15	119:15, 119:20,
39:1, 90:5	28:9, 34:8, 48:24,	Stanfill [2] - 1:12, 24:4	steepen [1] - 137:17	121:9, 121:10,
sometimes [1] - 37:11	49:3, 63:3, 63:14,	start [32] - 4:1, 4:8,	step [7] - 17:4, 31:10,	122:21, 128:5, 142:6
somewhat [2] - 50:8,	71:1, 123:18	4:11, 4:20, 22:16,	31:23, 64:10, 64:12,	study's [1] - 115:11
134:8	Specifically [1] -	30:22, 32:21, 40:8,	114:14	stuff [9] - 17:22, 46:7,
somewhere [12] -	61:11	40:13, 40:22, 40:24,	step-by-step [1] -	48:18, 88:22, 88:23,
38:17, 39:16, 40:17,	specified [1] - 51:7	40:25, 41:1, 41:3,	114:14	121:14, 124:18,
40:20, 40:23, 41:9,	specifying [2] - 53:5,	41:7, 44:4, 47:18,	steps [1] - 31:6	126:24, 139:22
42:24, 44:3, 60:3,	53:6	79:21, 80:18, 80:23,	Steve [2] - 2:7, 6:5	subject [2] - 38:3,
133:23, 133:24,	spells [1] - 129:21	82:17, 92:19, 99:3,	still [25] - 37:2, 37:3,	77:13
135:17	spend [2] - 4:18,	99:4, 102:12,	49:17, 50:21, 50:24,	submitted [2] - 60:2,
songs [1] - 22:15	45:19	107:12, 109:3,	73:2, 76:4, 78:23,	138:7
soon [2] - 32:17,	spiel [1] - 127:6	124:4, 133:22,	83:10, 96:15, 98:4,	subsequent [2] - 9:24,
41:10	spinning [1] - 117:19	136:17, 136:18,	101:9, 111:6, 115:4,	139:15
sooner [1] - 143:19	spirit [2] - 97:2,	137:19	120:14, 124:10,	substances [1] - 87:4
sophisticated [1] -	111:13	started [12] - 15:21,	124:11, 124:12,	substantially [1] -
43:6	Spirit [4] - 2:2, 2:2,	20:23, 21:3, 22:12,	130:10, 134:16,	103:16
Sorry [4] - 52:21,	20:8, 22:10	23:10, 38:13, 41:10,	138:25, 139:2,	substantive [1] - 13:8
123:6, 145:18	spirituality [5] - 78:9,	92:16, 93:21, 94:1,	142:1, 142:11,	subsurface [2] -
sorry [5] - 70:9, 75:25,	78:10, 80:23, 81:21,	109:4, 109:7	146:17	148:11, 149:2
76:10, 79:13, 146:5	82:3	starting [5] - 31:9,	stimulate [2] - 57:17,	subsurface-righted
sort [14] - 16:3, 19:4,	split [2] - 52:14, 145:7	38:15, 40:20, 137:14, 137:15	57:25	[1] - 149:2
24:10, 39:18, 46:14,	spot [2] - 39:9, 43:22	·	stimulus [3] - 62:22,	sudden [3] - 48:19,
52:24, 74:19, 89:23,	spots [2] - 42:1, 42:2	starts [4] - 40:17, 40:24, 107:4, 137:8	62:23, 75:7 stipulation [2] - 46:4,	148:15, 148:25
91:5, 100:21,	SPOTTED [6] - 17:12,		61:15	sufficient [1] - 133:1
112:14, 128:17,	24:22, 86:18, 89:14,	startup [1] - 43:18 State [10] - 1:18, 3:6,	stipulations [1] -	suggest [2] - 60:17, 118:10
129:2, 146:25	89:25, 104:12	13:15, 15:1, 128:5,	112:13	
sorts [3] - 27:15, 49:3,	Spotted [4] - 1:18,	141:12, 144:4,	stone [1] - 16:6	suggested [3] - 32:6,
77:4	1:21, 17:13, 24:22	146:7, 150:7	stood [1] - 20:20	35:23, 46:18
sound [1] - 45:6	Springs [3] - 17:17,	STATE [1] - 150:1	stop [3] - 34:7, 41:16,	suggesting [1] - 116:21
Sound [1] - 26:4	106:8, 107:24	state [13] - 7:19,	51:17	suggestion [2] -
sounds [1] - 37:11	squeezing [1] - 81:13	51:23, 94:4, 110:17,	stopped [1] - 108:5	119:2, 119:9
sources [1] - 33:12	Sr [1] - 2:7	128:2, 132:20,	story [1] - 14:11	suggestions [3] -
SOUTH [1] - 150:1	SRST [3] - 2:7, 2:7,	144:18, 144:20,	straight [1] - 41:15	24:11, 27:6, 35:3
south [1] - 8:17	2:8	144:21, 144:24,	streams [1] - 42:10	Suites [1] - 106:9
South [16] - 1:18, 3:2,	SS [1] - 150:2	145:2, 145:25, 146:3	stressing [1] - 129:23	suites [2] - 106:11,
3:6, 7:14, 8:6, 15:1,	St [2] - 23:4, 139:12	statement [2] - 53:13,	stricken [1] - 48:11	107:20
20:4, 126:15,	staff [4] - 5:2, 11:3,	61:20	strict [1] - 89:22	summer [3] - 9:19,
140:23, 140:25,	55:13, 55:17	States [2] - 54:23,		80:19, 89:3
141:9, 141:12,	stage [3] - 29:12,	126:19	strong [1] - 87:2 structure [3] - 49:4,	SUMMIT [1] - 1:2
144:20, 144:22,	136:18, 141:24		5.1 dotal 6 [5] - 45.4,	

132:13, 132:17 18:20, 18:21, 19:13, sun [1] - 14:4 tomorrow [10] - 11:13, **Transcript** [1] - 1:5 22 supervisor [1] - 48:17 teachers [1] - 5:13 19:18, 25:9, 85:5, 68:18, 68:24, 69:16, transcription [1] team [6] - 7:7, 7:9, 132:18 69:20, 97:10, 150:11 supplemental [2] -18:24, 45:15, 51:11, **THPOs** [2] - 99:21, 113:12, 120:23, transition [1] - 47:3 9:11, 9:14 89:8 132:23 127:17, 127:23 transitioned [1] support [10] - 16:18, **Tomorrow** [1] - 21:5 19:15, 28:2, 28:5, tech [1] - 124:25 three [23] - 7:18, 12:1, 46:22 42:25, 43:6, 71:24, Tech [1] - 23:5 18:19, 31:10, 37:17, Tongue [2] - 143:11, translate [1] - 18:9 38:11, 38:16, 41:4, 143:15 71:25, 73:25, 80:1 template [1] - 120:11 transportation [1] -41:25, 42:2, 44:15, suppose [1] - 87:9 templates [2] -Tony [4] - 2:3, 16:22, 20:16 49:1, 56:10, 67:22, surface [1] - 147:21 117:17, 117:23 48:10, 52:15 **TRANSPORTATION** 80:6, 86:19, 112:3, **SURFACE** [1] - 1:1 temporary [3] - 45:22, took [6] - 22:10, [1] - 1:1 113:4, 118:21, 25:19, 73:25, 93:11, Surface [13] - 1:9, 4:3, 46:21, 47:2 Transportation [14] -130:1, 134:3, 134:4, 134:1, 150:9 8:13, 14:12, 15:7, term [12] - 36:23, 1:9, 4:4, 8:13, 14:13, 137:14 15:13, 48:25, 52:17, 43:20, 44:8, 44:12, tool [1] - 66:1 15:8. 15:14. 48:25. three-prong [1] -53:16, 53:22, 54:9, 46:7. 46:9. 59:13. tools [1] - 127:1 52:17, 53:17, 53:23, 112:3 55:5, 148:16 64:5, 64:13, 65:7, top [3] - 42:11, 54:9, 55:5, 141:11, three-step [1] - 31:10 117:2, 149:7 surprised [1] - 143:22 118:23, 147:25 148:17 throughout [3] - 4:24, terminated [1] - 48:19 topic [1] - 142:1 Tratebas [2] - 2:4, survey [5] - 18:6, 40:1, 129:23 terms [34] - 10:4, total [1] - 78:11 13:20 33:14, 117:7, TRATEBAS [1] - 13:20 throwing [1] - 71:17 28:24, 29:7, 29:16, totally [2] - 66:10, 140:11, 141:7 thrown [2] - 17:3, surveyed [3] - 76:21, 30:15, 30:17, 31:11, treasure [5] - 18:1, 74:10 149:5 141:1, 141:4 33:17, 33:21, 37:25, Totten [1] - 20:8 18:4, 18:7, 33:24, Thunder [6] - 2:8, 5:1, 38:5, 45:7, 46:8, surveys [5] - 26:18, touch [1] - 37:20 34:20 5:9, 20:4, 43:15, 53:23, 56:7, 56:8, 99:13, 105:20, touched [1] - 35:23 treasures [1] - 14:16 139:14 134:24, 141:3 75:9, 75:11, 75:14, treat [3] - 27:2, 36:2, touching [1] - 35:20 **THUNDER** [14] - 4:25, SWCA [3] - 1:16, 25:4, 75:20, 76:20, 81:2, 130:2 towards [4] - 42:2, 86:1, 95:5, 111:13, 22:24, 55:16, 55:22, treated [5] - 71:11, 53:19 44:2, 102:1, 143:14 **SWO** [1] - 105:3 112:8, 121:10, 113:14, 114:9, track [4] - 101:12, 71:19, 98:12, 118:2, 118:15, synergy [1] - 116:16 121:11, 123:3, 115:19, 147:22, 133:10, 142:2 124:5, 125:20, 118:19, 119:8, system [1] - 103:20 148.5 **Treaties** [1] - 21:16 130:12, 130:20, 128:14, 131:18 systems [2] - 24:10, tracked [1] - 101:22 treatment [30] - 27:3, **TERO** [1] - 64:16 131:9, 149:4 86:21 29:24, 32:22, 34:12, tracks [3] - 12:22, Terry [1] - 12:13 tie [1] - 26:17 34:13, 34:17, 34:22, 73:19, 108:5 test [2] - 87:24, 88:6 tied [1] - 18:6 Т Tracy [1] - 9:23 63:6, 63:9, 63:11, ties [2] - 40:10, 80:6 testing [2] - 110:12, 70:12, 70:22, 71:10, traditional [26] -133:1 **Tim** [10] - 2:7, 5:14, 72:17, 73:16, 74:23, 16:20, 26:16, 26:20, table [15] - 13:9, 14:3, thankful [1] - 127:22 6:11, 6:18, 22:17, 75:1, 75:16, 76:20, 26:23, 27:13, 27:20, 17:19, 19:2, 24:19, 77:9, 77:11, 79:9, themselves [6] -114:18, 114:20, 29:19, 29:24, 30:6, 61:5, 80:14, 81:12, 84:5 93:21, 96:2, 109:14, 114:24, 128:8, 30:14, 30:18, 32:5, 82:19, 93:24, 95:6, timely [1] - 10:15 128:15, 128:17, 109:20, 109:22, 32:13, 32:16, 33:10, 95:12, 118:25, timetable [1] - 141:16 129:18, 130:6, 110:7 34:15, 34:17, 38:8, 126:13, 147:25 timing [3] - 47:16, theory [2] - 21:11, 130:7, 133:4, 141:24 63:8, 115:4, 116:13, tad [1] - 75:3 48:1, 111:5 143:6 119:12, 122:17, **Treatments** [1] - 34:23 tag [6] - 77:16, 78:5, they've [4] - 5:2, 52:3, Title [1] - 97:20 treatments [10] -132:3, 132:6, 133:9 78:18, 79:21, 81:19, 62:4, 125:1 today [29] - 4:5, 10:19, 27:16, 35:7, 37:23, train [6] - 44:2, 44:5, 86:5 They've [1] - 35:2 11:13, 12:11, 16:4, 38:2, 63:9, 63:13, 44:10, 44:16, 44:23 tags [1] - 85:7 thinking [11] - 26:3, 21:14, 22:16, 23:2, 63:16, 70:17, 75:12, training [35] - 15:5, TAIL [1] - 24:22 24:1, 24:16, 27:25, 98:17 32:21, 35:7, 38:5, 23:3, 44:16, 44:17, **Tail** [2] - 1:18, 24:22 80:25, 87:22, 113:5, 33:24, 47:17, 50:12, 44:18, 44:20, 44:24, Treaty [2] - 93:14, talks [3] - 57:18, 50:17, 73:1, 73:3, 119:20, 139:6, 45:10, 45:13, 45:16, 94:15 112:13, 131:23 73:6, 77:3, 78:20, 147:18, 148:16 treaty [5] - 24:24, 46:1, 46:4, 46:9, tangent [1] - 135:4 81:12, 83:2, 111:4, third [7] - 9:24, 17:23, 24:25, 80:5, 138:19 63:24, 64:8, 64:11, task [1] - 48:24 111:8, 111:12, 43:10, 53:4, 55:14, trestle [1] - 76:24 65:2, 65:22, 66:2, tax [1] - 104:22 56:14, 88:18 127:7, 127:17, Tribal [13] - 5:15, 6:23, 66:17, 70:1, 70:4, TCP [3] - 17:14, 17:16, 127:22, 141:10 third-party [3] - 53:4, 17:10, 18:18, 19:21, 75:21, 86:22, 89:12, 55:14, 56:14 today's [1] - 51:19 90:16, 91:2, 91:8, 19:25, 28:15, 28:20, TCPs [11] - 30:3, together [9] - 7:10, 33:3, 64:16, 70:7, thorough [1] - 38:25 96:2, 105:19, 31:23, 32:12, 33:5, 29:2, 40:21, 63:23, 70:10, 132:8 thoughts [5] - 36:14, 112:21, 112:22, 63:15, 71:7, 79:5, 77:2, 82:18, 94:3, 112:25, 127:14 tribal [109] - 4:6, 7:13, 47:24, 86:3, 117:15

100:18, 109:1

THPO [8] - 18:16,

7:17, 7:19, 8:14,

transcribe [1] - 24:17

88:21, 112:8,

11:18, 11:23, 13:7, 13:10, 16:17, 17:7, 26:19, 27:4, 27:10, 27:16, 27:17, 27:25, 28:11, 29:16, 30:1, 30:20, 31:3, 32:24, 33:13, 33:15, 34:2, 34:3. 34:9. 35:14. 39:25, 46:9, 48:13, 48:14, 48:16, 49:1, 50:4, 51:10, 52:13, 55:10, 58:17, 59:14, 65:1, 65:2, 65:25, 66:1, 66:5, 67:14, 68:11, 70:14, 71:25, 75:10, 77:3, 78:20, 79:18, 82:7, 83:21, 86:21, 92:17, 97:5, 98:24, 99:4, 99:6, 99:12, 100:3, 102:3, 103:5, 105:5, 106:3, 106:18, 110:23, 111:22, 112:5, 112:9, 112:11, 112:25, 113:4, 113:8, 113:13, 113:14, 114:20, 115:6, 115:11, 116:9, 116:12, 116:15, 116:23, 117:3, 117:22, 118:6, 118:7, 118:12, 118:21, 119:11, 119:15, 119:20, 121:9, 121:10, 122:7, 122:8, 123:13, 127:24, 132:10, 133:7, 135:24, 142:3, 142:6, 142:16, 142:17 TRIBAL [1] - 1:2 tribally [1] - 28:3 **Tribe** [34] - 1:18, 1:20, 1:20, 2:3, 2:4, 5:1, 5:8, 5:16, 5:23, 6:13, 6:15, 6:24, 11:10, 12:14, 16:17, 16:22, 16:23, 17:7, 17:9, 18:15, 18:18, 24:23, 48:10, 58:14, 59:6, 59:7. 67:3. 67:20. 67:25, 80:11, 82:24, 83:10, 84:3, 146:23 tribe [28] - 6:8, 11:25, 12:14, 14:1, 20:9, 58:25, 59:2, 59:14, 60:21, 67:10, 67:15, 79:17, 80:2, 80:4, 83:1, 83:16, 84:5, 84:21, 94:21, 94:22,

94:24, 103:6, 103:7, 104:19, 104:24, 132:19 tribe's [2] - 12:2, 62:9 Tribes [7] - 1:14, 13:25, 25:9, 93:9, 96:6, 116:4, 126:15 tribes [111] - 5:23, 8:21, 12:4, 14:8, 14:9, 14:14, 14:18, 14:22, 16:18, 17:3, 18:25, 26:18, 26:25, 27:3, 27:6, 28:17, 29:12, 29:20, 30:21, 31:3, 31:10, 32:10, 33:7, 33:8, 33:19, 34:5, 45:9, 45:10, 46:5, 46:6, 50:24, 55:25, 56:1, 56:8, 56:17, 56:18, 56:21, 57:4, 57:17, 57:24, 58:16, 60:14, 60:23, 61:17, 62:12, 63:16, 63:23, 63:25, 64:5, 67:9, 68:5, 68:11, 69:7, 69:12, 71:5, 71:12, 71:18, 77:2, 78:22, 79:6, 79:8, 79:25, 80:13, 80:23, 81:17, 83:8, 83:14, 84:10, 91:6, 93:5, 93:6, 93:8, 93:22, 93:23, 94:13, 94:15, 95:21, 96:1, 97:14, 100:3, 103:23, 104:20, 104:22, 105:1, 105:12, 113:19, 114:4, 114:6, 116:13, 116:14, 117:10, 118:5, 122:14, 122:15, 123:24, 125:14, 125:15, 125:16, 126:4, 128:9, 131:25, 132:4, 132:7, 132:24, 142:13, 146:25, 147:2, 147:3 tribes' [3] - 24:24, 69:11, 82:13 tricky [1] - 29:21 tried [7] - 23:7, 23:12, 28:16, 28:22, 125:12, 127:11 true [2] - 91:25, 150:11 trust [7] - 21:11, 42:6, 55:25, 65:24, 75:3,

108:15, 109:10

trusting [1] - 108:15

truth [1] - 21:5 truthful [2] - 21:12, 128:12 try [13] - 7:10, 12:17, 24:17, 40:6, 43:1, 43:25, 81:22, 83:2, 93:17, 109:16, 120:12, 124:3, 131:18 trying [26] - 5:10, 11:7, 21:2, 21:25, 30:15, 33:18, 40:3, 74:6, 87:9, 87:19, 87:24, 106:16, 109:17, 110:3, 110:15, 110:22, 114:11, 123:19, 124:20, 125:2, 125:4, 126:11, 129:15, 129:16, 130:15, 141:11 tub [1] - 106:13 tubs [2] - 107:17, 107:18 turn [6] - 35:8, 48:14, 61:3, 83:15, 107:8, 138:1 turnout [1] - 16:12 twice [1] - 129:7 **two** [41] - 5:18, 7:3, 15:25, 19:13, 19:14, 20:15, 20:18, 26:22, 38:20, 38:22, 39:5, 40:13, 40:21, 52:6, 60:14, 64:7, 69:12, 75:6, 75:11, 80:5, 83:4, 85:1, 98:16, 100:1, 100:2, 102:18, 102:20, 110:25, 121:16, 121:17, 129:24, 134:4, 137:14, 137:25, 138:2, 139:14, 140:17, 141:22 two-pronged [1] -75:11 two-week [2] - 102:20 type [8] - 35:1, 47:2, 56:10, 57:14, 57:15, 78:13, 121:22, 145:7 types [22] - 5:18, 35:2, 46:13, 46:22, 52:7, 65:12, 70:22, 74:12, 75:20, 77:16, 78:12, 79:19, 80:21, 81:24, 82:3, 83:21, 98:16, 100:1, 100:10,

144:9, 145:6

U

U.S[1] - 101:20

ultimate [2] - 72:19,

73:16 ultimately [6] - 8:23, 8:24, 9:3, 109:12, 111:13, 114:7 unanticipated [3] -28:12, 37:7, 133:8 unavoidable [2] -72:21, 73:10 unclear [1] - 147:11 uncovered [1] - 28:13 under [23] - 6:2, 6:24, 10:4, 11:4, 15:25, 27:1, 29:23, 30:15, 30:17, 32:10, 33:3, 35:11, 35:22, 53:7, 53:20, 61:15, 63:22, 77:17, 94:9, 98:2, 118:13, 122:18, 148:11 underlying [2] -146:12, 146:18 underneath [1] -66:22 understood [1] - 48:1 undertaking [1] -132:12 unfortunately [1] -101:9 unhindered [1] - 55:7 uniform [2] - 100:13, 103:19 uniformity [2] -104:10, 104:25 unique [2] - 125:7, 126:7 United [3] - 54:23, 126:15, 126:19 **University** [1] - 23:5 unless [2] - 55:18, 139:22 unlikely [1] - 75:4 unresolved [2] -78:24, 83:10 unusual [1] - 56:25 unusually [1] - 56:25 **up** [105] - 6:18, 7:11, 8:15, 9:25, 16:4, 17:20, 18:6, 18:11, 19:8, 20:20, 23:3, 27:6, 27:23, 27:24, 31:1, 32:24, 35:2, 38:3, 38:13, 39:15, 40:15, 41:15, 41:17, 45:8, 47:10, 49:5, 51:13, 52:11, 52:18,

56:6, 58:10, 58:15, 23 61:24, 62:16, 64:12, 66:21, 69:5, 69:17, 71:11, 71:13, 71:18, 71:21, 73:15, 74:11, 75:8, 77:6, 77:7, 78:13, 79:6, 79:24, 80:19. 83:20. 84:14. 84:17, 86:13, 90:10, 91:5, 91:10, 91:13, 92:1, 95:5, 99:20, 101:2, 101:20, 101:24, 102:19, 102:22, 103:6, 104:20, 105:7, 105:14, 105:21, 106:1, 106:6, 106:8, 106:25, 107:8, 107:22, 109:2, 109:18, 110:2, 110:9, 110:17, 112:23, 113:18, 113:19, 114:4, 122:7, 122:24, 125:14, 126:11, 126:20, 129:8, 129:10, 129:17, 131:9, 131:12, 131:13, 137:17, 137:23, 143:22, 147:16 upheld [2] - 9:3, 9:15 uphill [1] - 143:11 uphold [2] - 16:19, 126:18

٧

upset [1] - 103:21

uses [1] - 100:25

vacuum [1] - 93:19 vague [2] - 96:17, 112:10 valid [2] - 130:13, 130:14 value [1] - 33:20 values [9] - 26:20, 27:20, 33:10, 33:19, 75:14, 115:4, 117:12, 119:24 van [1] - 65:25 vans [1] - 65:25 varies [1] - 98:3 variety [1] - 100:11 various [3] - 96:22, 98:1, 98:14 version [2] - 115:14, 115:18 versus [1] - 51:16

vice [2] - 7:1, 101:8 Vickie [2] - 60:2, 110:11 view [3] - 17:21, 19:4, 89.7 viewpoints [1] - 51:15 Village [1] - 20:25 violations [1] - 84:14 visited [1] - 101:8 visiting [1] - 90:20 Volcanos [1] - 15:20 volume [1] - 107:9 voluntary [1] - 35:1 volunteer [4] - 99:20, 106:25, 107:7, 107:10 volunteers [3] - 102:2, 106:23, 107:6

W

Wachovia [1] - 101:1 wage [1] - 103:3 Wahpeton [5] - 1:12, 1:23, 19:21, 19:25, wait [5] - 58:6, 67:21, 92:20, 120:23, 148:16 walk [5] - 24:19, 29:15, 80:4, 84:7, 90:19 walked [2] - 88:13, 136:20 Wall [8] - 40:15, 40:16, 40:17, 40:19, 43:23, 72:24, 73:2, 73:8 wants [3] - 97:9, 120:14 **Washington** [1] - 7:15 wasichus [1] - 21:23 Wasta [1] - 40:20 Waste'win [2] - 1:17, 6:10 watch [2] - 21:14, 58:6 watching [1] - 37:5 Water [1] - 125:13 water [2] - 123:22, 148:6 ways [16] - 10:1, 15:11, 16:8, 20:14, 36:2, 44:8, 72:12, 72:17, 99:7, 99:8, 102:5, 110:6, 142:7, 142:8, 142:11 wear [1] - 17:13 weather [2] - 41:13 week [4] - 102:18, 102:20, 137:8

weekly [1] - 102:17 weeks [5] - 38:20, 38:22, 44:20, 102:18, 102:23 weeks' [1] - 140:18 welcome [1] - 22:1 well-aware [1] - 137:5 Wells [3] - 101:2, 101:3, 101:7 Wessington [1] west [8] - 8:23, 40:7, 40:9, 43:14, 43:19, 43:21, 44:1, 96:4 western [1] - 87:4 wetland [1] - 51:21 wetlands [3] - 35:24, 35:25, 137:21 whatever's [1] - 22:6 whatnot [1] - 147:6 whatsoever [1] - 54:3 Wheel [2] - 93:13, 94:16 wheels [1] - 117:19

94:16 wheels [1] - 117:19 White [2] - 1:15, 19:17 WHITE [2] - 17:9, 19:17 Whiting [2] - 1:21,

17:9 **Whitted** [2] - 1:12, 19:24

WHITTED [4] - 19:24, 105:11, 105:16, 124:23

whole [17] - 18:11, 34:20, 34:21, 40:2, 64:25, 65:9, 78:25, 79:5, 79:10, 80:20, 85:8, 85:19, 118:9, 120:8, 129:3, 136:6 wholeheartedly [1] -80:1

wholistic [1] - 117:13 Wiconi [1] - 125:13 wide [3] - 43:7, 130:4,

136:24 wife [1] - 17:6 wiggle [1] - 73:14 wildlife [1] - 12:22 William [2] - 2:2, 20:7 willing [5] - 44:22, 45:20, 60:23, 60:25,

96:1 **Williston** [3] - 11:19, 12:6, 94:1 **wind** [1] - 17:16

wind [1] - 17:16 Winnebago [2] -67:20, 67:25 winter [2] - 41:14, 41:15 wisdom [1] - 109:9 wish [1] - 97:4 WITHROW [4] - 15:4, 59:10, 141:22, 149:9 Withrow [3] - 1:10, 15:4, 58:24 withstanding [1] -97:8 witness [1] - 125:17

witness [1] - 125:17 witnessed [2] - 88:11, 88:17 Wittler [2] - 3:4,

150:18 WITTLER [1] - 150:5 women [1] - 22:15

wonderful [8] - 16:12, 18:20, 19:1, 124:25, 125:10, 126:17, 126:21, 126:23

wondering [2] -138:18, 139:1 woodwork [1] - 65:18

115:18, 119:5 **word** [3] - 99:14, 111:21, 141:22

Word [3] - 115:14,

wording [4] - 33:3, 33:9, 33:23, 112:18 words [8] - 21:14, 55:16, 82:23, 85:24,

109:8, 120:8, 127:22, 149:5 workable [1] - 120:25

worker [1] - 6:12 workers [1] - 107:17 works [7] - 22:12, 53:3, 53:18, 53:22,

54:8, 55:15, 146:20 **world** [5] - 14:14, 89:7, 95:9, 96:17, 126:21

worth [1] - 35:20 woven [1] - 80:9

Wright [2] - 40:7, 44:2 write [1] - 66:21

writing [1] - 116:5 written [2] - 82:11, 89:25

wrote [2] - 33:11, 64:9 **Wyoming** [22] - 8:7, 9:23, 13:21, 13:22,

20:2, 20:5, 138:25, 139:10, 139:13, 139:18, 139:20, 140:1, 140:13,

140:14, 143:9, 144:20, 144:24,

146:6, 146:8, 146:10, 146:16 Υ

Yankton [2] - 1:21, 17:12 yard [5] - 40:7, 43:14, 43:19, 43:21, 43:23 year [7] - 15:16, 15:17, 23:10, 47:18, 110:10, 111:4, 133:22 year's [1] - 111:17 years [22] - 7:3, 7:15, 7:18, 8:1, 8:24, 15:19, 18:19, 19:14, 20:15, 22:11, 24:6, 35:16, 37:17, 41:25, 44:15, 55:18, 94:1, 94:2, 95:7, 127:3, 141:8 years' [1] - 21:14 yell [1] - 76:12 yesterday [1] - 138:20 YOUNG [1] - 6:10 young [1] - 22:5 Young [2] - 1:17, 6:10 Youpee [4] - 1:14, 12:7, 13:24, 116:3 YOUPEE [18] - 13:24, 54:7, 54:11, 54:14, 54:17, 55:23, 56:7, 56:12, 56:17, 57:8, 62:22, 75:5, 115:6, 115:9, 115:12,

Ζ

yourself [1] - 116:20

115:21, 116:1,

117:14

zero [2] - 66:4, 66:5